

By Mr. RUCKER: Resolution (H. Res. 371) authorizing the printing of Public Health Bulletin No. 98, entitled "Health Almanac, 1920"; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. McARTHUR: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 243) authorizing the Secretary of War to loan to the city of Portland, Oreg., tents, cots, blankets, and pillows for the use of visitors attending the forty-sixth annual session of the Imperial Council, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in June, 1920; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 10312) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Sandford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON: A bill (H. R. 10313) for the relief of William Casey; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 10314) granting an increase of pension to John O. McMahon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HERSMAN: A bill (H. R. 10315) for the relief of Hilbert A. C. Jensen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 10316) granting a pension to Matthew F. Patch; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LANHAM: A bill (H. R. 10317) for the relief of Blanche Utley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MAJOR: A bill (H. R. 10318) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Mawhinney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 10319) granting an increase of pension to Conrad H. Rowe; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NOLAN: A bill (H. R. 10320) granting an increase of pension to Alice Barkley; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PURNELL: A bill (H. R. 10321) granting a pension to Emma L. Lindsay; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 10322) granting an increase of pension to John H. Price; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SELLS: A bill (H. R. 10323) granting a pension to Jesse J. Renfro; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 10324) granting a pension to James Steele; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of Ninetieth Division Association, regarding compulsory military service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania: Petition of certain citizens of Allegheny County, Pa., expressing opposition to the Smith-Towner educational bill; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. ELSTON: Petition of California Civic League, urging passage of the Jones-Baker bill giving military rank to Army nurses; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Alameda Parlor, No. 47, Native Sons of the Golden West, urging restriction of Japanese immigration and land colonization; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Petition of the Ottawa (Ill.) Business Men's Association and Hess Bros., of Somonauk, Ill., opposing the Siegel and other price-fixing measures; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Rockford (Ill.) Manufacturers and Shippers' Association, concerning patent legislation; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of the Illinois Manufacturing Association, opposing House bill 8572; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Ninetieth Division Association, favoring universal military training and an adequate Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Chicago, Ill., favoring the Fuller bill, House bill 9369; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HERSMAN: Petition of citizens of California, praying for the repeal of the tax on ice cream and soda-fountain foods and drinks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON: Petition of Retail Grocers' Association of the Chamber of Commerce of Trenton, N. J., urging Government action relative to the equitable distribution of the available sugar supply; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Newark Military Service Rifle Club, indorsing the plan of the Secretary of War to make the Caldwell rifle ranges a permanent Government training ground and urging the appropriation for the same; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota: Resolution by the city council of the city of Minneapolis, requesting the Congress of the United States to fix the profits to be allowed manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers of sugar, and to provide for an equitable distribution of sugar; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NOLAN: Petition of Vallejo Metal Trades Council, Vallejo, Calif., favoring the passage of House bill 7041; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RAKER: Petition of Clayburgh Bros., Hills Bros., Hulse-Bradford Co., Levi Strauss & Co., D. De Bernard & Co., Dolliver & Bro., Sells Bros. & Co., Langley & Michaels Co., Walton N. Moore Dry Goods Co., A. Schilling & Co., Greenebaum, Weil & Michels, W. P. Fuller & Co., Pacific Coast Syrup Co., Rogers Shoe Co., Elkus Co., Marvin Shoe Co. (Inc.), L. Samter & Sons, C. A. Hutton Flour Co., B. Hart & Co., O'Rourke, Eubanks Hat Co., and Garcia & Maggini Co., all of San Francisco, Calif., protesting against the passage of House bill 8315; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Excelsior Parlor, No. 31, of Jackson; Georgetown Parlor, No. 91, Native Sons of the Golden West, of Georgetown; McCloud Parlor, No. 149, Native Sons of the Golden West, of Redding; Chispa Parlor, No. 40, Native Sons of the Golden West, of Ione; and Stockton Parlor, No. 7, Native Sons of the Golden West, of Stockton, all in the State of California, protesting against immigration from oriental countries; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Grain Dealers' National Association, of Toledo, Ohio, regarding grain business and Government control of the price of grain and flour; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Women's Council, of Sacramento, Calif., urging the exclusion of the Japanese from this country and an amendment to the Constitution so that no person can become a citizen of this country by being born here whose parents are of a race that is ineligible for citizenship; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Hamilton County League of Building Associations, for complete census of the housing situation, the tenant-farmer proposition, and also a complete census of the building and loan associations; to the Committee on the Census.

Also, petition of Langley & Michaels Co., of San Francisco, Calif., against House bill 5123; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Sun Harbor Packing Corporation, of San Diego, Calif., supporting House bill 8422; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. VARE: Petition of Federal Employees' Union No. 23, proposing reclassification of employees of customs service only in such manner as will give the employees of the department a voice; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, November 1, 1919.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

In the absence of the Chaplain, the Members, at the request of the Speaker, joined in the Lord's Prayer.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. WALTERS, for three days, on account of business.

To Mr. CLARK of Missouri, for three days, on account of the death of his little grandson.

EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I think it is fitting and proper that we should give a moment's consideration to the sad announcement that has just been made of the death of the beloved grandson of ex-Speaker CLARK. I am sure that we all sympathize deeply and sincerely with the father and mother and the grandfather and the grandmother of this beloved child who has just passed to the great beyond. We trust that the Great Father will bring balm to the hearts of the bereaved parents, grandparents, and friends.

Mr. DUPRÉ. Mr. Speaker, in behalf of those who sorrow in my home city of New Orleans, where this child has just passed away, I wish to thank the gentleman from Wyoming, and I know

that I may also thank all the gentlemen of the House, for he voices the sentiments of us all, for the kind words of sympathy just spoken.

CORRECTION.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise to correct the RECORD. In yesterday's RECORD, at the top of page 7818, the left-hand column, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] made the statement as it appears in the RECORD:

No. Only the autocratic, anarchistic leaders who preach revolution against our Government.

I am making no objection on that ground or asking for any correction on the ground of the character of the words and the sentiment expressed therein, but I do ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD by striking out those words which I have just read.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object for just a moment. I want to find out what the gentleman wishes to strike out. On what page is it?

Mr. KING. On page 7818.

Mr. BLANTON. Now, what words does the gentleman want to strike out?

Mr. KING. I want to strike out, in the first place, all the words of the gentleman, for the reason, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] did not obtain the recognition of the Chair. He did not address the Chair; he did not get leave of the Member who had the floor to yield to a question, and his remarks were not a part of the debate, but were simply a part of the remarks in the general conversation of the House, and, therefore, should be stricken from the RECORD.

Furthermore, the gentleman from Texas did state in those remarks, which he injected contrary to the rules of the House, the words, "No. Only the leaders." But when the report came to him, after it had been submitted to me, the gentleman made the RECORD say:

No. Only the autocratic, anarchistic leaders who preach revolution against our Government.

He inserted those words by writing them in by hand in the typewritten notes, without submitting them to me. Therefore I ask that the whole sentence—

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. KING. I am not yielding just for a minute.

Mr. BLANTON. I rose to reserve the right to object. That gave me the floor, I presume.

Mr. KING. Does the gentleman object?

Mr. BLANTON. I ask to be heard on the matter.

Mr. KING. I insist that I have the floor, in order to finish the sentence.

The SPEAKER. No one has the floor. The Chair will state the question. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] asks unanimous consent to correct the RECORD by striking out the sentence referred to. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object for the purpose of stating what the facts are. The other day Mr. Jones, the gentleman from Texas—

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. If anybody demands the regular order—

Mr. BLANTON. I object, Mr. Speaker, because they were the words—

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the words he just used be stricken from the RECORD. The gentleman has just uttered—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois moves to strike out the sentence referred to.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask to be heard on that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois has the floor.

Mr. BLANTON. I am sure the gentleman from Illinois will be fair enough to give me a chance to be heard here.

Mr. KING. Certainly. I will yield to the gentleman three minutes—

Mr. BLANTON. Five minutes.

Mr. KING (continuing). To talk upon the question.

Mr. BLANTON. Just to mention—

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. In order to have the subject to debate, must not the motion be read to the House?

The SPEAKER. That is proper. The Clerk will report the motion of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING]. The gentleman from Illinois will state it.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, in the first place, I asked unanimous consent. There is an objection pending, but reserved. I move, on page 7818, near the top of the first column, that the words of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON], "No. Only the autocratic, anarchistic leaders who preach revolution against our Government," be stricken from the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KING moves to strike from the RECORD, page 7818, near the beginning of the page, 22 lines from the top, these words: "Mr. BLANTON. No. Only the autocratic, anarchistic leaders who preach revolution against our Government."

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the motion of the gentleman from Illinois is not in order. It is not in order for the House to strike from the RECORD words used in debate that are not offensive to the rules of the House. The House may not strike from the RECORD such words. The decision can be found, I am quite sure, in Hinds' Precedents. The House may not arbitrarily exercise the power to strike inoffensive words from the RECORD. I do not understand that it is insisted that those words involve a question of privilege.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. The gentleman, I assume, will be fair enough to let me be heard on this matter.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GARRETT. Yes; for a question.

Mr. DYER. As I understand it, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois says those words were not uttered in debate. They were written in the RECORD. They were not uttered on the floor.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Moreover, if the gentleman will yield to me, is it not contrary to the rules of the House to ever utter on the floor of the House any statement when the gentleman so uttering it has not been recognized by the Chair or yielded to by the speaker? That is the fact, as I understand it, in this case, and it was so stated.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield to me—

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will just permit me for a moment, I did not understand the basis of the gentleman's motion. If the basis of his motion be that these words were not uttered in fact, and that the gentleman from Texas was not entitled to the floor to utter them, not being yielded to, then I am prepared to withdraw the point of order.

Mr. LONGWORTH. That is the fact in this case.

Mr. GARRETT. If the gentleman from Illinois says that that was the basis—

Mr. KING. That is the basis.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois yielded to me five minutes, as I understand.

Mr. GARRETT. I withdraw the point of order because of that statement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, yesterday in debate the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] asked permission to insert in the RECORD a telegram from John L. Lewis to the Secretary of Labor, which was a scurrilous attack upon the President. I objected, which was then my right. Whereupon the gentleman from Illinois said this:

I expected the gentleman would object. The gentleman has said that he would hang them as high as Haman. I would recommend to the gentleman to read the history of Robespierre of France and his ending.

Saying that I was in favor of hanging the laborers of this country as high as Haman.

I immediately rose in my seat and said, "No. Only the autocratic, anarchistic leaders who preach revolution against our Government." The reporter of the debate got "only the autocratic leaders." He did not get the balance of my statement, "who preach revolution against our Government." That is part of the statement I made. When the notes came to me they said "only the autocratic leaders," and I added to that exactly what I said on the floor—"who had been preaching revolution against our Government."

This was in conformity with what had happened before; and in that connection I want to call the attention of the House to the fact that—

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. No. The gentleman has all the time he wants. I am sure he will allow me to give my reasons to the House.

We had permission here which gave every Member of the House the privilege to extend his remarks. That permission was asked for on the floor and granted. I had the right not only to put those words in—and they were left out, not being caught by the reporter—but I had the further right to put in more, if I desired, under permission given by the House to extend my remarks. What does the extension of remarks mean, if you can not add to what you have already said? But I made that statement here. "Only the autocratic, anarchistic leaders who have been preaching revolution against our Government."

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. BLANTON. In a moment I will yield. What brought about this discussion by the gentleman from Illinois was the following: The other day the gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES] was discussing the anarchistic labor leaders.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KING. The point of order is that the gentleman is not discussing the matter before the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. BROOKS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. No; I can not yield. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. JONES] said "we ought to deport these labor leaders from this country; that we ought to send them somewhere else"—the ones who had been preaching anarchy in this country; and I got up and told the gentleman from Texas that we ought to have a law that where a man preaches revolution against his flag and Government, to overthrow it by force, we ought to have a law to hang him as high as Haman. That is the statement on which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] based his statement "that I would hang all the laborers in this country."

I want to say to the gentleman from Illinois that ever since I was 10 years old I have labored for my meat and bread. Since I was 10 years old I have assumed the responsibility of the head of a family. I have helped to raise and educate and support orphan brothers and sisters. Am I the kind of a man who would preach the doctrine of hanging as high as Haman the laborers of this country? There is not another man in this House who has more callouses in his hands to show that he has labored and earned his bread by the sweat of his brow. [Applause.] I want to say that I had the right to correct the statement of the gentleman from Illinois, who would have the country believe that I was in favor of hanging the laborers of this land. It was in connection with those remarks that I made the RECORD show my statement in reply.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, this is a question purely of parliamentary practice. The gentleman from Texas and no other Member has the right to interject remarks into the speech of another Member. The gentleman from Texas did not secure the right to the floor, and his remarks were not a part of the debate and should be stricken out.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KING. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. HUMPHREYS. A short time.

Mr. KING. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Mr. Speaker, it occurs to me that this is much ado about nothing. I dare say, Mr. Speaker, that there is never a day passes that some gentleman does not interject a question or statement into the remarks of some other gentleman who is upon the floor engaged in debate. If we were to take up the time of the House to strike every such interruption from the RECORD we never would attend to the public business. There is nothing in this statement that anybody should object to. The alteration could in no wise embarrass the gentleman from Illinois. I do not believe that any Member ought to change remarks in a colloquy; certainly he never should change the colloquy so as to put the gentleman with whom he is engaged in debate in an embarrassing or false position. But nothing of that sort occurs here. The gentleman from Illinois had said to the gentleman from Texas "The gentleman would hang all the labor people." As the RECORD reads—whether or not it is changed I know not—Mr. BLANTON replies, "No; only the autocratic, anarchistic leaders who preach revolution against our Government." It seems when the reporter took it down, according to the gentleman from Texas, he left out the last part. What possible difference can it make to the House and the orderly procedure of the House; what difference can it make to any Member of the House, or to the House itself, whether the gentleman added "who preach revolution against our Government?"

Mr. TILSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Yes.

Mr. TILSON. Does not the gentleman think that any Member ought to have the right to prevent some one else from interjecting something into his remarks without his permission?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SINNOTT. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SINNOTT. Was not the remedy of the gentleman from Illinois to cut out the remarks from the reporter's transcript?

The SPEAKER. It seems to the Chair at first blush that it is in order to strike out the words as a question of privilege. If a Member without permission interjects a statement into another Member's speech, the House has a right to determine whether it should be stricken out. The Chair is disposed to think that if another gentleman interjects a statement into a Member's speech, the Member himself has the right to strike that out, but that is a matter of procedure rather than of parliamentary law, and the Member might not have the opportunity to strike it out or even to see it.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH].

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I am not at all concerned in the merits of the controversy as to whether the statement of the gentleman from Illinois was proper or whether the statement of the gentleman from Texas, if made in order, would have been proper. I want to refer to the actual facts of the case in the interest of orderly procedure of the House, which, in my opinion, is too frequently infringed, and all to the detriment of orderly proceeding.

The fact was, and anybody will admit it, that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] had the floor. No one without the permission of the Speaker, in the first place, and without the permission of the gentleman from Illinois, in the second place, had any more right to the floor than if he had been seated in the gallery and sought to interrupt the proceedings.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONGWORTH. Yes.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. The gentleman from Illinois rose and asked unanimous consent to print a statement in the RECORD. He was recognized by the Speaker for that purpose and that purpose only. The gentleman from Texas objected, as he had a right to do. I ask the gentleman from Ohio if he does not think the gentleman from Illinois, therefore, when he interjected his remarks, was as much out of order as the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I am not bringing up that question whether the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois were in order or not. It has absolutely nothing to do with this question. He had the floor, and nobody took him off the floor by a point of order. The gentleman from Texas interjected into the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois, as is proved by the next sentence after the remarks of the gentleman from Texas—

Mr. KING. I refuse to yield to the gentleman.

Then the Speaker says:

A gentleman must not take the floor without consent.

The gentleman from Texas made the remark without the consent of the Speaker and without the consent of the gentleman from Illinois. It is not a part of the RECORD.

Mr. POUL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONGWORTH. Yes.

Mr. POUL. That being so, where the reporter takes down a part of what the gentleman from Texas says, does not the gentleman from Ohio think that in all fairness he ought to be reported correctly. I remember distinctly the gentleman from Texas did add the words he said he did.

Mr. LONGWORTH. He had no right to be reported at all.

Mr. POUL. No; but if he is reported, does not the gentleman think he ought to be reported correctly?

Mr. LONGWORTH. That does not come into the discussion. He had no right to say anything. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] as Speaker has frequently so ruled, and I recollect a statement that he made on the floor of the House in relation to this sort of an occurrence. He stated that on one occasion he was making a speech and was interrupted by a gentleman and he declined to yield. When the manuscript was brought to him he of his own motion struck out every remark made by the gentleman who interrupted him.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONGWORTH. The next day, as he said, the gentleman came and objected to having his remarks stricken out, but Mr. CLARK insisted that he had the absolute right to strike them out. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] had the right to strike these remarks out at the time. Having failed to do that, then it becomes the right of the House to strike them out, if the House sees fit to do so. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] laid what I think is a very untenable ground for his right to keep these remarks in the RECORD or correct them. He says that he did it under leave to extend.

Mr. BLANTON. No, no. I said that would have been a reason for it, if I had not actually used the words. But I did use them. Mr. KITCHIN heard me use them and Mr. POUL heard me and Mr. ROSE, from Pennsylvania, heard me use them.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman from Texas is not in order, as he is speaking from his seat.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas must not interrupt another gentleman without asking his consent.

Mr. RUCKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONGWORTH. Yes.

Mr. RUCKER. Will the gentleman from Ohio to-morrow then move to strike out the remarks just made by the gentleman from Texas? He had neither the gentleman's consent nor the Speaker's consent—and that is something that occurs every day.

Mr. LONGWORTH. No; but in this case I said that the gentleman had grounded his remarks on a leave to print.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONGWORTH. With pleasure.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois has control of the time.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I want to clear up the question of fact in regard to this matter. Of course, the point is a purely parliamentary one. As I pointed out, it was not a part of the debates in the House, but independent of them. This manuscript was submitted to me and contained the gentleman's interjection, which was, "No; just the leaders." I did not cross it out at that time, when they were submitted to me. Afterwards the manuscript went to the gentleman from Texas, and it was his duty, under the rules, if he intended to interject some further remarks, to let me know or ask my permission, which he did not do. That is the way the words happened to get in. But independent of that, the particular objection is that the gentleman from Texas did not have the floor, and simply because he has a louder voice and can halloo louder than anyone else does not give him the right to the floor in this House under the rules. [Applause.]

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KING. I can not yield to the gentleman. He would not yield to me.

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Illinois yield me three minutes?

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman let me have about a minute?

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. STEAGALL. Will the gentleman yield me three minutes?

Mr. KING. I regret—

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I feel constrained to move the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois moves the previous question.

Mr. KITCHIN. I would like to have the gentleman yield to me one minute.

Mr. KING. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina for one minute.

Mr. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman is technically correct, that according to the rules of the House, if the gentleman insists upon it, the remarks should go out—purely upon a technicality; but I do remember distinctly hearing the gentleman use those remarks, or remarks substantially similar—that it was the revolutionary leaders—the leaders teaching revolution.

Mr. KING. That makes no difference to me—what he said.

Mr. KITCHIN. If the gentleman will read his own remarks, while I think the gentleman did not intend to do it, yet he will see that it leaves the gentleman from Texas in the position of saying, according to the gentleman, that he would hang all of the leaders.

Mr. KING. Then the gentleman should have explained in his own time.

Mr. BLANTON. Not the leaders, but the laborers.

Mr. KITCHIN. Not the leaders, but the laborers. And does not the gentleman from Illinois think it only fair to the gentleman from Texas to let his remarks stay in the Record? The gentleman has the right to insist upon their going out. It does not affect the gentleman's speech or argument, but it does put the gentleman from Texas in the wrong light.

Mr. KING. Personally I would say that the gentleman's suggestion I do not object to, but in the interest of orderly procedure of this House I do not see how I can comply with the gentleman's suggestion.

Mr. KITCHIN. Technically the gentleman is right; but I should think the gentleman would withdraw his motion, knowing that it will do the gentleman from Texas a wrong.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. RUCKER. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois moves the previous question.

The question was taken, and the previous question was ordered.

Mr. RUCKER. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a division, and, pending that, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is not. The Doorkeeper will close the door, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 117, nays 95, answered "present" 20, not voting 200, as follows:

YEAS—117.

Anderson	Foster	McFadden	Scott
Andrews, Nebr.	French	McPherson	Smith, Idaho
Baer	Fuller, Ill.	MacCrate	Smith, Mich.
Bankhead	Garland	MacGregor	Steenerson
Barbour	Green, Iowa	Madden	Stephens, Ohio
Begg	Greene, Mass.	Michener	Stiness
Benham	Hayden	Miller	Strong, Kans.
Bowers	Hernandez	Monahan, Wis.	Strong, Pa.
Brooks, Ill.	Hersey	Mondell	Summers, Wash.
Browne	Hickey	Morgan	Sweet
Burdick	Hoch	Mott	Taylor, Tenn.
Burke	Huddleston	Nelson, Wis.	Thompson
Burrheads	James	Nolan	Tilman
Carrs	Jeffers	Osborne	Tilson
Chindblom	Johnson, Wash.	Parker	Timberlake
Christopherson	Jaul	Platt	Towner
Classon	Kahn	Porter	Vestal
Dale	Keller	Raker	Volstead
Darrow	Kelly, Pa.	Ramsayer	Wason
Davis, Minn.	King	Randall, Calif.	Wheeler
Denison	Kinkaid	Randall, Wis.	White, Kans.
Dickinson, Iowa	Kleccka	Reavis	White, Me.
Dowell	Knutson	Reber	Williams
Dunn	Kraus	Reed, W. Va.	Wilson, Ill.
Dyer	Kreider	Rhodes	Wingo
Edmonds	Lampert	Ricketts	Yates
Ellsworth	Lankford	Ridlick	Young, N. Dak.
Elston	Langworth	Rose	
Evans, Nebr.	Luhning	Rowe	
Focht	McArthur	Sanders, Ind.	

NAYS—95.

Alexander	Dent	Larsen	Romjue
Almon	Dickinson, Mo.	Lazaro	Rucker
Aswell	Domnick	Lee, Ga.	Sabath
Barkley	Dunbar	Linthicum	Sanders, La.
Black	Dupré	Loneragan	Sinnott
Bland, Mo.	Evans, Mont.	McAndrews	Small
Bland, Va.	Gallagher	McGlennan	Smithwick
Box	Garrett	McLaughlin, Mich.	Stoll
Brand	Glynn	Major	Steagall
Brinson	Godwin, N. C.	Mapes	Stedman
Buchanan	Goodwin, Ark.	Merritt	Stevenson
Byrnes, S. C.	Griffin	Moore, Va.	Taylor, Colo.
Byrns, Tenn.	Hadley	Nelson, Mo.	Temple
Campbell, Pa.	Hardy, Colo.	Nichols, Mich.	Upshaw
Caraway	Harrison	Overstreet	Valle
Clark, Fla.	Hastings	Padgett	Vinson
Coady	Hull, Tenn.	Park	Watkins
Collier	Humphreys	Parrish	Weaver
Connally	Igoe	Phelan	Welty
Cramton	Jacoway	Pou	Wilson, La.
Crisp	Johnson, Miss.	Quin	Woods, Va.
Currie, Mich.	Jones, Tex.	Rainey, Ala.	Wright
Curry, Calif.	Kitchin	Rayburn	Young, Tex.
Davis, Tenn.	Lanham	Robinson, N. C.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—20.

Ayres	Cannon	Goodykoontz	Mansfield
Bee	Carter	Hays	Neely
Briggs	Echols	Hudspeth	Sears
Butler	Fairfield	Layton	Watson, Va.
Candler	Fisher	Mann, S. C.	Whaley

NOT VOTING—200.

Ackerman	Browning	Cullen	Evans, Nev.
Andrews, Md.	Brumbaugh	Dallinger	Ferris
Anthony	Caldwell	Davey	Fess
Ashbrook	Campbell, Kans.	Dempsey	Fields
Babka	Cantrill	Dewalt	Flood
Bacharach	Carew	Donovan	Fordney
Bell	Casey	Dooling	Frear
Benson	Clark, Mo.	Doremus	Freeman
Blackmon	Cleary	Doughton	Fuller, Mass.
Bland, Ind.	Cole	Drane	Gallivan
Blanton	Cooper	Eagan	Gandy
Boles	Copley	Eagle	Ganly
Boehrer	Costello	Elliott	Gard
Britten	Crago	Emerson	Garner
Brooks, Pa.	Crowther	Esch	Goldfogle

Good	Kiess	Murphy	Sims
Goodall	Kincheloe	Newton, Minn.	Sinclair
Gould	LaGuardia	Newton, Mo.	Sisson
Graham, Pa.	Langley	Nicholls, S. C.	Siemp
Graham, Ill.	Lea, Calif.	O'Connell	Smith, Ill.
Greene, Vt.	Lehlbach	O'Connor	Smith, N. Y.
Griest	Leshner	Ogden	Snell
Hamill	Little	Oldfield	Snyder
Hamilton	Luce	Oliver	Steele
Hardy, Tex.	Lufking	Olney	Stephens, Miss.
Haskell	McClintic	Paige	Sullivan
Haugen	McCulloch	Pell	Sumners, Tex.
Hawley	McDuffie	Peters	Swope
Hefflin	McKenzie	Purnell	Tague
Hersman	McKrown	Radcliffe	Taylor, Ark.
Hicks	McKinley	Rainey, H. T.	Thomas
Hill	McKinley	Rainey, J. W.	Tincher
Holland	McLane	Ramsey	Tinkham
Houghton	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Reed, N. Y.	Treadway
Howard	Magee	Riordan	Vare
Hulings	Maher	Robison, Ky.	Venable
Hull, Iowa	Mann, Ill.	Rodenberg	Voigt
Husted	Martin	Rogers	Walsh
Hutchinson	Mason	Rouse	Walters
Ireland	Mays	Rowan	Ward
Johnson, Ky.	Mead	Ruby	Watson, Pa.
Johnson, S. Dak.	Minahan, N. J.	Sanders, N. Y.	Webb
Johnson, N. Y.	Montague	Sanford	Webster
Jones, Pa.	Moon	Saunders, Va.	Welling
Kearns	Mooney	Schall	Wilson, Pa.
Kelley, Mich.	Moore, Ohio	Scully	Winslow
Kendall	Moore, Pa.	Sells	Wise
Kennedy, Iowa	Moore, Ind.	Sherwood	Wood, Ind.
Kennedy, R. I.	Morin	Shreve	Woodyard
Kettner	Mudd	Siegel	Zihlman

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota with Mr. FLOOD.
 Mr. VOIGT with Mr. HARDY of Texas.
 Mr. MAGEE with Mr. THOMAS.
 Mr. NEWTON of Minnesota with Mr. BEE.
 Mr. ROBISON of Kentucky with Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky.
 Mr. MOORE of Ohio with Mr. GALLIVAN.
 Mr. LANGLEY with Mr. FIELDS.
 Mr. TINCHER with Mr. DOUGHTON.
 Mr. BOIES with Mr. SEARS.
 Mr. TREADWAY with Mr. BOOHER.
 Mr. BROOKS of Pennsylvania with Mr. MANSFIELD.
 Mr. BUTLER with Mr. STEELE.
 Mr. ACKERMAN with Mr. WISE.
 Mr. SANDERS of New York with Mr. FERRIS.
 Mr. WALTERS with Mr. CASEY.
 Mr. FREAR with Mr. ROWAN.
 Mr. FREEMAN with Mr. ROUSE.
 Mr. COLE with Mr. TAGUE.
 Mr. COOPER with Mr. SULLIVAN.
 Mr. COPLEY with Mr. STEPHENS of Mississippi.
 Mr. COSTELLO with Mr. SMITH of New York.
 Mr. CROWTHER with Mr. SISSON.
 Mr. DALLINGER with Mr. SIMS.
 Mr. WATSON of Pennsylvania with Mr. CLEARY.
 Mr. WEBSTER with Mr. CAREW.
 Mr. KENDALL with Mr. MAYS.
 Mr. KIESS with Mr. MARTIN.
 Mr. ANTHONY with Mr. WELLING.
 Mr. MASON with Mr. LEA of California.
 Mr. GOOD with Mr. RIORDAN.
 Mr. LA GUARDIA with Mr. MAHER.
 Mr. HULL of Iowa with Mr. NICHOLLS of South Carolina.
 Mr. HUSTED with Mr. MOONEY.
 Mr. HUTCHINSON with Mr. MOON.
 Mr. SELLS with Mr. EVANS of Nevada.
 Mr. SHREVE with Mr. EAGAN.
 Mr. GOODALL with Mr. JOHN W. RAINEY.
 Mr. GOULD with Mr. HENRY T. RAINEY.
 Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania with Mr. OLNEY.
 Mr. WINSLOW with Mr. CANTRILL.
 Mr. WOOD of Indiana with Mr. CALDWELL.
 Mr. WOODYARD with Mr. BRUMBAUGH.
 Mr. HAMILTON with Mr. OLIVER.
 Mr. SIEGEL with Mr. EAGLE.
 Mr. SINCLAIR with Mr. DRANE.
 Mr. BLAND of Indiana with Mr. VENABLE.
 Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania with Mr. KETTNER.
 Mr. ZIHLMAN with Mr. BLACKMON.
 Mr. DEMPSEY with Mr. SHERWOOD.
 Mr. IRELAND with Mr. MONTAGUE.
 Mr. LEHLBACH with Mr. McLANE.
 Mr. LITTLE with Mr. MCKINLEY.
 Mr. SMITH of Illinois with Mr. DOREMUS.
 Mr. SNELL with Mr. DOOLING.
 Mr. RADCLIFFE with Mr. GOLDFOGLE.
 Mr. RAMSEY with Mr. GARNER.

Mr. LUCE with Mr. McKEOWN.
 Mr. SNYDER with Mr. DONOVAN.
 Mr. BROWNING with Mr. TAYLOR of Arkansas.
 Mr. REED of New York with Mr. GARD.
 Mr. RODENBERG with Mr. GANLY.
 Mr. MOORES of Indiana with Mr. JOHNSTON of New York.
 Mr. MORIN with Mr. HOWARD.
 Mr. MUDD with Mr. HOLLAND.
 Mr. McCULLOCH with Mr. McDUFFIE.
 Mr. MCKENZIE with Mr. McCLINTIC.
 Mr. JONES of Pennsylvania with Mr. MINAHAN of New Jersey.
 Mr. SWOPE with Mr. DEWALT.
 Mr. VARE with Mr. DAVEY.
 Mr. HASKELL with Mr. OLDFIELD.
 Mr. HAUGEN with Mr. O'CONNOR.
 Mr. BACHARACH with Mr. WEBB.
 Mr. ESCH with Mr. SCULLY.
 Mr. HAWLEY with Mr. O'CONNELL.
 Mr. FESS with Mr. SAUNDERS of Virginia.
 Mr. FORDNEY with Mr. RUBEY.
 Mr. MURPHY with Mr. HERSMAN.
 Mr. KEARNS with Mr. MEAD.
 Mr. PAIGE with Mr. BENSON.
 Mr. PETERS with Mr. BELL.
 Mr. NEWTON of Missouri with Mr. BABKA.
 Mr. OGDEN with Mr. HEFLIN.
 Mr. PURNELL with Mr. HAMILL.
 Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Nebraska with Mr. LESHNER.
 Mr. MANN of Illinois with Mr. CLARK of Missouri.
 Mr. MCKINLEY with Mr. ASHERBROOK.
 Mr. WALSH with Mr. CULLEN.
 Mr. ROGERS with Mr. GANDY.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. A quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will open the doors.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Dudley, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had disagreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2775) to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, and sodium on the public domain, had asked a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. SMOOT, Mr. FALL, Mr. LENROOT, Mr. MYERS, and Mr. PITTMAN as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas rises to a question of personal privilege. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday during the debate on Senate concurrent resolution No. 15, then under consideration before the House, the following appears of record, with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] on the floor. I cite from page 7818 of the RECORD.

Mr. KING, after certain remarks, says:

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to extend in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point a telegram dated October 30, 1919, to the Secretary of Labor—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will please state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. BLANTON. This is intimately connected with the request, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may proceed, but he must come to it quickly.

Mr. BLANTON. It will not take long. He says:

to the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Wilson, from John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. REAVIS. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. REAVIS. It is quite apparent that the gentleman from Texas at this time is trying to read in the RECORD that which was stricken out.

Mr. BLANTON. I am not going to do it.

Mr. REAVIS. And I make the point of order that is not in order.

The SPEAKER. That is not in order.

Mr. BLANTON. It reads:

Mr. BLANTON. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. KING. I expected the gentleman would object. The gentleman has said that he would hang them as high as Haman. I would recommend to the gentleman to read the history of Robespierre, of France, and his ending. The gentleman would hang all the laboring people.

Mr. Speaker, in reply to that statement on the floor of the House, even though I did not have recognition of the Chair and was not yielded to by the gentleman—

The SPEAKER. The Chair is ready to rule. The Chair thinks that the statement to the effect that the gentleman would hang all the laboring people does raise a question of personal privilege, and the Chair recognizes the gentleman.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, it has been on very few occasions in this House that I have objected to any gentleman extending his remarks in the RECORD. I had no personal feeling against the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] yesterday when I objected to his request to extend in the RECORD the telegram from John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to the Secretary of Labor. It was not because of any personal feeling against the gentleman from Illinois, because toward him I have had the kindest of feelings. But I did it from a sense of duty. I had read that Lewis telegram in the press. I knew the contents of it. I knew that it was a reflection not only upon the President of the United States and his Cabinet, but I knew it was a reflection, so far as I considered it, upon the Government of the United States in this crucial hour, and I objected. May I call your attention to a few excerpts from that telegram and show that I had a reason for objecting?

Mr. DENISON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. In just a moment.

This telegram is published in the press, and I quote from the Washington Times, of Friday, October 31, 1919, the following excerpts from said Lewis telegram, to wit:

Permit me to say to you, sir, the unprecedented and unwarranted action of Cabinet and President of the United States in issuing statement of Saturday last has done more to prevent satisfactory settlement of impending strike and working out of wage agreement than any other element which has entered into situation. The President's statement is a fiercely partisan document, because it attacks the intention of the mine workers without even suggesting that mine operators may have brought about this unhappy situation, and further because threat is made to exercise full force of Government to prevent stoppage of work—

And so forth.

It is, indeed, a sad commentary upon the principles of square dealing when the President of the United States and his Cabinet, by unanimous vote, ally themselves with sinister financial interests which seek to deny justice to labor and precipitate our country into industrial turmoil—

And so forth.

The President of the United States is the servant and not the master of the Constitution—

And so forth.

The President's statement threatens invasion of constitutional and inalienable rights of American citizens. It is the climax of long series of attempted usurpation of executive power—

And so forth.

The presidential edict threatens to deny to mine workers protection of both the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution. They are threatened with involuntary servitude by the presidential attempt—

And so forth.

Yet his statement threatens the mine workers with a sanctified peonage—

And so forth.

I have read those excerpts to show to the membership of this House that I had a reason, and a good reason, as a Representative, as a red-blooded American citizen, in this crucial hour which we are now facing, to keep that infamous, scurrilous attack upon not merely the President but upon the Government of the United States from going into the RECORD.

Mr. KEARNS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Not until I get through my statement, and then I will be glad to yield.

I want to say that in the face of that document, which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING], who has sought to discredit me here this morning—

Mr. KING. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. I decline to yield. The gentleman has gone far enough in his effort to discredit me already.

I want to say, in the face of this document which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] sought to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD now, when at least the membership of this House should be men of good judgment, who would not fan the flame of the radical just now—I want to say, in the face of his attempt, that it had been asserted on the floor of this House several times this week by the gentleman's leader on that side of the House, the distinguished gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL], that he and every other patriotic, red-blooded American citizen indorsed every word of that statement by the President. Is there a man here on this side of the House who does not indorse the President's statement? If there is, I want him to be fair enough to stand up and let the membership of this House look him in the eye.

Gentlemen, I have a right in the exercise of my prerogative as a Representative of some of the people of the United States

to get up in my place and object to any such scurrilous stuff as that going into the RECORD. I did it then and I would do it again.

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Just in a moment. When I get through with my statement I will gladly yield. And when I objected—do not the rules of this House give every man the right on the floor to object? Under the rules of the House any man has the right to get up and claim recognition to object. I got up and objected. That was one of my prerogatives as a Member of this House. Did not that give me just as much right to the floor as the gentleman from Illinois, who asked us to insert this stuff in the RECORD? I objected. Then what did he do? Was he fair? Was he fair to me? Let us see; let us see whether he was fair. Now, you men who voted against me here this morning to keep my position from being known to the country, I want you to scrutinize carefully the words that that gentleman used on the floor when he knew that that was not my position or the position of any man in this country:

Mr. KING. I expected the gentleman would object. The gentleman has said that he would hang them as high as Haman. I would recommend to the gentleman to read the history of Robespierre, of France, and his ending.

Now, listen:

The gentleman would hang all of the laboring people.

You permitted your colleague on this side of the House to make a statement that one of your colleagues, even though he is a Democrat from Texas, would hang all the laboring people. You do not believe that that is my sentiment. There is not a man in this House who believes that. But you permitted your colleague on the floor to make an unparliamentary statement like that, something that he knew he had no right to make against a colleague of his when it did not represent his sentiments and never had represented them. He went out of his place as a Representative on this floor to misrepresent me before the people of the country.

I want to say that for a man who would be in favor of hanging all the laboring men, that there is no death on earth too bad for him. What basis did he have for it? The only basis on earth he had for it was the fact that my colleague from Texas, Mr. JONES, while on the floor the other day, in discussing legislation that would get rid of the anarchists of this country, said those anarchists should be deported. Not the laboring men, because we could not do without them. I am a laboring man. Ever since the war Congress convened in April, 1917, I have worked from 12 to 16 hours a day. I am a laboring man. I know the problems that confront every man who wins his bread and meat by the sweat of his brow. I know them, and my people know that I know them. You might think, the gentleman from Illinois might think, and every man who may attempt to discredit me before the country and the House might think, that organized labor will pat you on the back. You may think this might hurt me in my district. You wait until after the next election comes, and you will see that in the face of every fight I have made on this floor I will get at least 40 per cent of the laboring vote in my country. The laboring men know that I have been fighting for their best interests. The other 60 per cent would vote for me if it were not for the autocratic lash of the autocratic whip of the labor union. When that labor union autocratic whip lashes, they respond, a number of them, just like you Republicans respond sometimes when your leader's whip pops on this side of the House. You vote sometimes when you do not want to vote.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. I do not think the gentleman is now discussing the question of personal privilege at all. He is making a political speech. I want the gentleman to be set right. I want it to be made to appear that he is not in favor of hanging all the laborers; but he must confine himself to the subject.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman should confine himself to his question of privilege.

Mr. BLANTON. I will try to, Mr. Speaker. But when it is "BLANTON did this" and "BLANTON did that"; when the fight is made against this that BLANTON said and against that that BLANTON said, although it has been done for 30 years just as BLANTON has been doing it, the unions are behind it. It is the labor unions of this country who have tried to discredit me. It has been shown that hired employees of the Labor Department have left their places, drawing big salaries from the Government, and gone down here at the Capitol Park Hotel and registered under assumed names and stayed there for several days in the attempt to frame me, and some of my colleagues here have applauded them for it. But the people of the country know the situation. You can not fool them. They sit in these galleries and pass upon everything that we do and say here. If I had

gotten permission the other day when I asked it, to have placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD several thousand letters coming to me from citizens from every congressional district in this land, letters from your constituents, possibly some of you men would not have been so anxious to vote against me this morning. If the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] could see the letters that have come from his district in Illinois, he would not have been so anxious here this morning to try to discredit me. I have the satisfaction and the consolation of knowing that my position on the floor of this House has been approved by the loyal citizens of this Nation, Democrats and Republicans alike.

Now, when the gentleman from Illinois said that I was in favor of hanging all laborers, what would you have done, my good friend from Colorado [Mr. VAILE], if a man had misrepresented you in that way? Would you have sat silent? I ask every man in this House who voted to strike the words indicating my position from this RECORD this morning and leave me before the country apparently in favor of hanging every laboring man in the country—that is what you did; you voted to leave me suspended in the air, as in favor of hanging every laboring man in the country—

The SPEAKER. The Chair must admonish the gentleman that he must confine himself to the question of privilege. The justice of the vote just taken by the House is not the question.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I have the deepest and profoundest respect for the Speaker, and I do not want to violate the rules.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Just a moment; let me finish my statement. When the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] said I was in favor of hanging all labor men I did just what each one of you would do. I got up and said, "No; I am not in favor of that; I am in favor of hanging only the autocratic, anarchistic leaders who preach revolution against this Government."

Mr. REAVIS. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. The gentleman has just enumerated in his speech the language which the House has stricken from the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the gentleman is in order.

Mr. BLANTON. I think the gentleman from Nebraska is fairer than that. There is nobody in this House that thinks more of the gentleman from Nebraska than I do.

Mr. REAVIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. No; I can not yield. Did I make that statement? I will give you the names of the men who heard me make it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas is out of order, and the Chair will again admonish the gentleman that he must confine himself to his question of privilege.

Mr. BLANTON. It was questioned by the gentleman from Illinois whether I made the statement that appears in the RECORD. I have a right under a question of personal privilege to show that numerous Members here heard me make that statement.

The SPEAKER. The only question of personal privilege the gentleman made was that he was charged with being in favor of hanging all labor men.

Mr. BLANTON. Well, Mr. Speaker, I make the further point of personal privilege, the highest privilege, that it was intimated by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] this morning that I did not make the statement, and I want to be heard on it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not know whether the gentleman from Illinois made that statement or not.

Mr. BLANTON. I will ask the reporter to produce the notes of the gentleman's opening remarks this morning.

Mr. KING. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, in view of the fact that that was left open—I ask unanimous consent to name the gentlemen sitting around me here who heard me make the statement.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to state to the gentleman that the Chair is simply endeavoring to save the time of the House, and the gentleman from Texas is not confining himself to the question of privilege.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, is it not always in order to ask unanimous consent of the House?

The SPEAKER. Certainly.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to name my colleagues, both Democrats and Republicans seated around me here, who heard me make that statement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to name the Members who heard him make the statement. Is there objection?

Mr. REAVIS. Reserving the right to object, this is a question of personal privilege on the statement of the gentleman from Illinois that he, the gentleman from Texas, was in favor

of hanging laborers as high as Haman. I do not believe that anybody in this House has any such thought that he ever said such a thing, but I believe that this is a matter that ought to be brought to a close in order that the business of the House may proceed.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, in the interest of economy of time, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made and the gentleman from Texas will proceed in order.

Mr. BLANTON. Everybody knows in this House, and in this city, and in this Nation, that I have been making a fight ever since I have been in Congress against—not labor unions, not laborers, or their right to organize for proper and lawful purposes—but against autocracy in their midst, against anarchy in their midst, against the disregard of law preached in their midst, against the preaching of revolution against that flag and against that Government.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker I make the point of order that the gentleman is not confining himself to the question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The Chair's attention was diverted, but the gentleman will confine himself to the question.

Mr. BLANTON. I am discussing the question whether I was in favor of hanging labor.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. BLANTON. I have done that. I have warned this House time and again of the very emergency which exists just now. I have pleaded with the membership of this House month after month for that very thing. I do not deny what I have done. What I have done is in the past. The President did on last Saturday what I have been preaching in the past months and for the past two years. What I have been doing in the past two years the Cabinet of the United States did in the last week. What I have preached from the floor of this House during the last two years the Attorney General of the United States has been doing in the last few days. What I have preached from the floor of this House the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] voted that very sentiment on the roll call here on yesterday morning. He voted for this resolution No. 15. I want to ask the gentleman from Illinois if he approves of the statement that was made by John L. Lewis to the Secretary of Labor?

Mr. KING. Will the gentleman give me a chance to answer?

Mr. BLANTON. It can be answered by yes or no, and I will give the gentleman the privilege of answering yes or no.

Mr. KING. I want to say—

Mr. BLANTON. I will yield for the gentleman to say yes or no. Do you approve of the telegram sent by Lewis to the Secretary of Labor?

Mr. KING. I stated on the floor of the House—

Mr. BLANTON. I yield only for an answer of yes or no. The question can be answered by yes or no.

Mr. KING. If the gentleman will give me a chance to answer; he does not control the method of my answer.

Mr. BLANTON. Is the gentleman willing to answer it yes or no?

Mr. KING. I will answer your question if you insist.

Mr. BLANTON. Are you willing to answer that question yes or no?

Mr. KING. I will answer your question. Will you cease talking for a minute? The gentleman's voice is too loud.

Mr. HUMPHREYS. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] has no right to address the gentleman from Texas as he did. He should address him as "the gentleman from Texas" and not as "you."

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to make the same point of order the other way, that the gentleman from Texas has no right to address the gentleman from Illinois in the second person.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas will suspend. The Chair rules that the point of order is well taken.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, since the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] is not willing to answer that question yes or no, I want to know if there is a man in this House who says that he is in favor of and indorses that telegram from Lewis to the Secretary of Labor? If there is, I will give you a chance to say "yes," and if you do not say "yes," I take it by your silence that you are not in favor of it.

Mr. KREIDER. Mr. Speaker, is this propounding questions to the House for an answer yes or no, and all this talk—

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks not. The Chair thinks the gentleman is not confining himself to the question of personal privilege.

Mr. KREIDER. Mr. Speaker, I suggest that the gentleman proceed in order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman raises the point of order that the gentleman is not in order. The gentleman will take his seat, and then he may proceed by leave of the House. The gentleman from Texas will be seated. The Chair understood the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KREIDER] to raise the point of order that the gentleman was not proceeding in order.

Mr. BLANTON. If I am not, Mr. Speaker, it is through no intention upon my part to go beyond the rules.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has been admonished by the Chair several times. The gentleman will take his seat, and the motion may be made that he proceed in order.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I did not understand the gentleman from Pennsylvania to make any such point of order. I understood him to make a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. KREIDER. I was directing the Speaker's attention to the fact that the gentleman from Texas had been repeatedly admonished to proceed in order, and he persistently refuses to do so. Instead of that, he turns around and propounds questions to the House, which is out of order, and I therefore make the demand that the gentleman be silenced.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit that the gentleman from Pennsylvania simply propounded an interrogatory to the Speaker and did not make the point of order.

The SPEAKER. That may be.

Mr. KREIDER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman be not allowed to proceed unless he proceeds in order.

The SPEAKER. That point is, of course, one which must be sustained.

Mr. KREIDER. I make the point of order, furthermore, that he is out of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is not proceeding now. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I have taken up more of the time of the House than I intended. I think if my position must be taken out of the Record yesterday morning, that the unparliamentary language of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] should likewise be taken from the Record. I move, Mr. Speaker, in my time, that the language of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] appearing on the pages in the Record that I have indicated, wherein he attributes to me the sentiments of wanting to see all of the laborers hanged as high as Haman, be stricken from the Record.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, and on that motion I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will please state exactly what he wishes to have stricken out.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman can not make a motion of that kind when he is recognized on a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct in one sense.

The gentleman from Texas can not make that motion as a part of his question of personal privilege, but the Chair thinks that it is a privileged motion.

Mr. BLANTON. I ask permission of the Chair to make the motion, which is a privileged motion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order against the motion.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will wait until the motion of the gentleman from Texas has been reported by the Clerk.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the language of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] on top of page 7818 of the Record of yesterday, which follows an objection that was made by me to the insertion in the Record of certain matter, be stricken from the Record, the language to which I refer being as follows:

Mr. KING. I expected the gentleman would object. The gentleman has said that he would hang them as high as Haman. I would recommend to the gentleman to read the history of Robespierre, of France, and his ending. The gentleman would hang all the laboring people!

Mr. KING. I refuse to yield to a gentleman at the present time who would hang men as high as Haman.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas makes the motion which the Clerk will report.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will please wait until the motion is reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BLANTON moves to strike from the Record, on page 7818, at the top of the left-hand column, the following language:

Mr. KING. I expected the gentleman would object. The gentleman has said that he would hang them as high as Haman. I would recommend to the gentleman to read the history of Robespierre, of France, and his ending. The gentleman would hang all the laboring people!

Mr. KING. I refuse to yield to a gentleman at the present time who would hang men as high as Haman.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman's motion comes too late. The gentleman had a perfect right at the time those words were uttered on the floor by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] to have had the words taken down, and then it would have been a question as to whether they should be stricken out. The gentleman has several times to my personal knowledge failed to take that advantage which was his under the rule, and the next day he either inserts something in the Record which he did not say or has retained in the Record that which he had no right to say.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object to those remarks, and I ask that they be taken down. I ask that the remarks of the gentleman be taken down.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I will be very glad to have them taken down.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks that the words of the gentleman from Ohio be taken down.

The reporter proceeded to transcribe the words requested to be taken down.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw both the motion and the request; let them all stay in.

COAL, PHOSPHATE, OIL, GAS, AND SODIUM.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 2775 and agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2775. An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, and sodium on the public domain.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that the request of the Senate for a conference be agreed to. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conferees: Mr. SINNOTT, Mr. SMITH of Idaho, Mr. ELSTON, Mr. FERRIS, and Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for a change of reference. There is a House Document, No. 175, that has been referred to the Committee on Claims when it relates to a bill that has been referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that House Document No. 175 be referred from the Committee on Claims to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois object to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. KING. No.

Mr. MONDELL. For the present, Mr. Speaker, I object.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. KING. My name was mentioned by the gentleman from Texas in his remarks made here a few minutes ago, and it places me in a rather false light before the House. I do not think the gentleman from Texas intended to do it or to work me any injury, because the gentleman from Texas and myself are the best of friends.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois will state his question of privilege.

Mr. KING. I am coming to it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman must state it at once and before he begins to debate.

Mr. KING. My point of personal privilege is simply this: Those statements that were made by the gentleman from Texas placed me in a false light before the House in this, that I stand here as taking up the time of the House all day on a matter of this kind because I do not consent to strike out certain words. I went to the gentleman from Texas—

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think the gentleman is stating a question of personal privilege.

Mr. MONDELL. The gentleman is entitled to time in which to make his statement.

Mr. KING. If the Chair desires to rule in advance on the subject, very well.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understood the gentleman had completed his statement.

Mr. KING. No, sir; I had not. I went—

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point that the gentleman is not stating a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The Chair must state to the gentleman from Illinois that in order to make a question of privilege he must quote something that has been derogatory to his character or standing.

Mr. KING. I went to that table a few minutes ago, before the gentleman made his speech on my motion, and I said, "I will consent to the withdrawal of that part of your speech from the RECORD which puts you in as favoring the hanging of the laboring people." The gentleman refused to accept that; told me I was insulting him, and waved me away from the table. What more—

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the gentleman stating what occurred.

Mr. KING. I have objection to the gentleman's statement, and therefore made a unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman.

Mr. KING. I ask that the words to the effect that the gentleman would hang all laboring people be stricken from the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the words to the effect that the gentleman "would hang all the laboring people" be stricken from the RECORD.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I object. It comes too late.

ASSESSMENT WORK ON MINING CLAIMS.

Mr. KREIDER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a privileged resolution from the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 363.

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. J. Res. 241, to suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims during the year 1919. The said resolution shall be read; there shall be 20 minutes' general debate—10 minutes by those favoring the resolution and 10 minutes by those opposing the resolution. At the conclusion of the general debate the resolution shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule; at the conclusion of such consideration the committee shall rise, report the resolution, together with any amendments thereto, to the House. Thereupon the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution and all amendments thereto to the final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. BEE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield?

Mr. KREIDER. For a question.

Mr. BEE. Will you be able to hold this 20 minutes of general debate on the subject of the bill?

Mr. KREIDER. That is what it is supposed to be. The rule provides for it.

Mr. GARRETT. It will be agreeable to me to vote on the rule now.

Mr. KREIDER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the adoption of the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. LONGWORTH in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 241) to suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims during the year 1919.

Resolved, etc., That the provision of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which requires on each mining claim located and until a patent has been issued therefor, not less than \$100 worth of labor to be performed, or improvements aggregating such amount to be made each year, be, and the same is hereby, suspended as to all mining claims in the United States, including Alaska, during the calendar year 1919: *Provided*, That every claimant of any such mining claim, in order to obtain the benefits of this resolution, shall file or cause to be filed in the office where the location notice or certificate is recorded, on or before December 31, 1919, a notice of his desire to hold said mining claim under this resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GARLAND] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. GARLAND. Mr. Chairman, joint resolution No. 241 provides for the suspension of assessment work on mining claims for the year 1919, and it is for the purpose of correcting House joint resolution No. 150, now Public, No. 10, that was passed and approved on August 15. That resolution at that time was for the purpose of suspending the work on mining claims also, but in it was the provision that any claimant could get the benefit of a suspension on five claims. Now, that was construed in a number of different ways and did not give the claimant what was intended by the passage of the resolution at that time under the construction made by the Interior Department, and as a consequence there has been a good deal of discussion and a great deal of difficulty over it out of which will grow a great deal of litigation for people who purchased claims who were not absolved from the suspension work by the mistaken idea, and those who hold the claims will suffer from it. In addition to that it is found that the bill passed some time ago provided that soldiers and sailors should have exemption for six months from making their assessment work on claims after they were discharged from the service; that a good many soldiers and sailors were discharged prior to June 30, 1919, and as a consequence all of them would be required to do their assessment work on their claims this year before the 1st of January and they have not returned to their homes. The conditions out in the Northwest States, as we know here from the relief given to parties who held homestead entries out there, are very bad, and the people have left the community very largely; a great drought has occurred for three years, and as a consequence there is no one there to do this assessment work, and those who are there engage in other work that is necessary and which they can not get away from. In addition to that snow has occurred in those northwestern mountains out in those States where these claims are, and the weather is such that it is impossible for men to go in there and do claim work. This does not take any money out of the Treasury of the United States. It simply absolves these claimants from doing the work that is required for this year and no longer, and the committee are unanimous in asking that this resolution be passed. I now yield five minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. KINKAID].

Mr. KINKAID. Mr. Chairman, there is a real exigency existing for the enactment of the pending resolution. Its purpose is to clarify the act approved August 15 of this year. This act has been construed and misconstrued in various ways, with the result that endless litigation will ensue if the purposes of the law shall not be made plain. To that end this new resolution has been introduced and unanimously reported out by the Committee on Mines and Mining. As the chairman of the committee has well said, snows have been falling in mountains where these mineral claims exist, which render it impracticable now, at this late time in the season, for the assessment work required by the law to be performed. However, the question of the merit of suspending the requirements to perform assessment work this year has already been passed upon by the House. This has been adjudicated, we might say, by the House and settled, but public policy requires that we should make plain the purpose of the act. The meaning was well understood and agreed upon by the committee, and I have no doubt but the Supreme Court would give it the construction intended, but lawyers and laymen scattered over the mining States of the West differ so much upon its construction, and as so many different State courts rather than the Department of the Interior will be required to pass upon the questions which may be raised, with the result of diverse decisions to be made, good public policy, as I have said, requires a new enactment.

Mr. Chairman, there are different other reasons why this resolution should be immediately enacted, which I shall not take time to mention, because it is apparent that the disposition of the membership is to grant the relief without extended discussion.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Arkansas unless there is some one who desires to speak in opposition to the bill. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas for 10 minutes.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Chairman, I do not care to use the 10 minutes, but I desire to call the attention of the committee to this, that there is nothing very fundamental involved in the joint resolution. The joint resolution does not exempt the holders of the claims from doing assessment work. It simply suspends it for this year, and those of you who are familiar with mining law understand the amount that has to be done of the annual assessment work, and this resolution, even though it does pass, does

not relieve the claimant from doing the total amount of assessment work that is required before finally proving up. The reason why the committee reported this bill unanimously, I think, can be summed up in this one statement, and that is that we were convinced that there would be interminable litigation and resulting expense and loss if we did not pass this blanket resolution, which simply exempts the claimant from doing assessment work for this year.

Now, under the restriction that was in the last resolution that was passed, restricting the benefits to five claims to any one person or corporation, there were several questions that arose that would have to be settled in the courts. For instance, suppose a partnership has 10 claims. They take suspension for 5. Then suppose that each member of the partnership should have 10 claims. Would the members as individuals be entitled to any exemptions? Or, as another illustration, suppose that a corporation has 10 claims. That corporation gets 5 claims suspended. Then would each, say, of the thousand stockholders who had stock in the corporation be entitled to suspension if they filed on the claims individually? Would they be entitled to suspension? Suppose that a man was not a stockholder of record in the corporation. Suppose you had transferred your stock to me by assignment, and the transfer had not been made of record on the books of the corporation.

Those suggestions will naturally cause the Members of the House who are lawyers to see how many different interminable questions might arise which would be a cloud on these claims.

So the committee, after hearing the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the other officials, including Judge Feeney, decided that the safest thing to do was to suspend work this year on all claims, and then that would settle it beyond all peradventure.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 241) to suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims during the year 1919.

Resolved, etc., That the provision of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which requires on each mining claim located and until a patent has been issued therefor, not less than \$100 worth of labor to be performed, or improvements aggregating such amount to be made each year, be, and the same is hereby, suspended as to all mining claims in the United States, including Alaska, during the calendar year 1919: *Provided,* That every claimant of any such mining claim, in order to obtain the benefits of this resolution, shall file or cause to be filed in the office where the location notice or certificate is recorded, on or before December 31, 1919, a notice of his desire to hold said mining claim under this resolution.

Mr. GARLAND. Mr. Chairman, I do not think it is necessary to move that the committee rise, inasmuch as I understand the rule provides for it; but, nevertheless, I will move formally that the committee rise and report the resolution to the House with favorable recommendation.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, a vote has not been taken on it.

The CHAIRMAN. The rule has been passed. The resolution has been read under the five-minute rule, and no gentleman is seeking recognition.

Mr. PARRISH. Mr. Chairman, a point of order, please.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GARLAND] to move that the committee rise.

Mr. GARLAND. I did put the motion to rise.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. The point of order I made was well taken.

Mr. GARLAND. I made the motion a few moments ago that the committee rise and report out House joint resolution 241 with the recommendation that it be passed.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLANTON. The point of order I made a moment ago was that very thing—that there had not been such a motion passed by the House.

Mr. GARLAND. One has been made.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that under the rule passed by the House it is provided that at the conclusion of the consideration of the resolution the committee should rise. It is not necessary to make the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. However, the gentleman from Pennsylvania has made the motion that the committee do now rise and report the resolution with favorable recommendation to the House.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, a further point of order. In the interest of orderly procedure, without such a motion as that made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania we would go back into the House without any recommendation whatever as to the measure in the House.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that the committee do now rise and report the resolution to the House. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LONGWORTH, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration House joint resolution 241, had directed him to report the same back to the House without amendment, with the recommendation that the resolution be passed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reports that that committee, having had under consideration House joint resolution 241, had directed him to report the same back to the House without amendment. The question is on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLANTON. The record of the proceedings in the Committee of the Whole will show that no action whatever was taken by the committee with regard to recommending to the House that this resolution be passed. Should not some kind of recommendation come from the Committee of the Whole to the House?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks it is not necessary under the rule.

Mr. BLANTON. That it could report back without recommendation?

The SPEAKER. The rule says the committee shall report the resolution.

Mr. BLANTON. A point of order, Mr. Speaker. Does not that carry with it—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is not making a point of order. The question propounded is not a point of order.

Mr. BLANTON. A point of order, Mr. Speaker. Where the House has resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering certain legislation, whether under rule or not, is it not the rule of the House that before that legislation can be considered finally by the House it must come from the Committee of the Whole on some kind of a recommendation?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has not made any point of order. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. GARLAND. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BLANTON) there were 58 ayes and 2 noes.

So the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. GARLAND, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

Mr. KINKAID. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on this resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

AMENDING THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

Mr. KREIDER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I submit the following report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 364.

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the House shall resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of S. 2472, being "An act to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act"; that the bill shall have a privileged status until the conclusion of its consideration; that there shall be not to exceed three hours of general debate, one-half to be controlled by the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and one-half by the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. PHILAN, at the conclusion of which the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule; that at the conclusion of such consideration the committee shall arise and report the bill to the House with amendments, if any; that thereupon the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

With the following amendments recommended by the Committee on Rules:

In line 9 strike out the words "the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency" and insert in lieu thereof the words "those favoring."

In lines 10 and 11 strike out the words "the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. PHILAN," and insert in lieu thereof the words "those opposing the bill."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. KREIDER. Does the gentleman from Tennessee desire some time?

Mr. GARRETT. It has been suggested to me that this bill ought to be read by paragraph for amendment. The attention

of the Committee on Rules was not directed at the time we considered the rule to the fact that this is a bill of one section. Not being an appropriation bill, under the general rules of the House, when read for amendment, the whole bill will be read. There are a large number of committee amendments, and those will be offered in any event. It might limit, more than the House desires, the power of offering amendments if we leave it in this state. Would it be agreeable to the gentleman from Pennsylvania if we asked unanimous consent that the rule be amended by inserting the words "by paragraph," so that it will be read by paragraph for amendment?

Mr. KREIDER. I think we ought to make that amendment. I ask unanimous consent to insert after the word "read," in line 11, the words "by paragraph."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to amend the rule by inserting after the word "read," in line 11, the words "by paragraph." Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, from the reading of the rule it is not clear who shall control the time. Will the gentleman state clearly about that?

Mr. KREIDER. Under the rule the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole will control the time, one-half for those in favor and one-half for those opposed.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say that I am a member of the committee and I am opposed to the bill.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, does the gentleman from Pennsylvania think that as much as three hours will be required for general debate on this measure?

Mr. KREIDER. I would be very glad to have it cut down.

Mr. GARRETT. That was the representation made to us in the Committee on Rules, and we followed the suggestion offered by the gentlemen who appeared before the committee.

Mr. MONDELL. From inquiries I have made I have some doubt as to whether as much time as that will be desired. I have no disposition to curtail unduly the debate.

Mr. WINGO. I think if the members of the committee are to explain what they know about the bill, really more time will be required.

Mr. MONDELL. If the gentleman thinks that three hours will be required, I have no disposition to curtail it.

Mr. WINGO. I will say that as far as I am concerned five minutes will be sufficient, but the gentleman from New York [Mr. PLATT] can not intelligently explain this bill and answer the questions that will be asked under an hour and a half. The gentleman from Massachusetts ought to have an hour and a half. No member of the committee would undertake to discuss it under an hour.

Mr. KREIDER. Does the gentleman desire any time to discuss the rule?

Mr. GARRETT. I had a request for time, but there is one statement that ought to be made, if the gentleman will yield me five minutes.

Mr. KREIDER. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, inquiry has been made by several gentlemen why the Committee on Rules suggested the amendments to the original resolution as introduced. The resolution that was introduced provided that the time should be controlled by the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency and by the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHELAN]. It developed before the Committee on Rules that there was opposition in the Committee on Banking and Currency to the bill. Therefore the Committee on Rules, in accordance with its policy—of course, it intended no sort of reflection on the gentlemen who were to control the time under the original proposition, but in accord with its fixed policy—changed the resolution so as to say it should be controlled by those for and those against. That seems to me to be a fair proposition, and I would suggest that if you want to arrange about the control of time in a different manner you do it by unanimous consent now. Does the gentleman from South Carolina want any time?

Mr. STEVENSON. I would like 10 minutes.

Mr. GARRETT. This has been debated now, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania has control of the time for an hour. Will the gentleman yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. KREIDER. I will yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. STEVENSON].

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention of the committee to the fact that under the provision of time provided the membership of the Banking and Currency Committee on the Democratic side has no representative at all in

respect to time. We know that the Chairman of the committee will give us a fair amount of time. I want to ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING], who is the only member who opposes the bill, whether he expects to insist upon the entire hour and a half, leaving the balance of the time, an hour and a half, to be divided among the others? We would like to see if we could not all be liberal and divide that up ourselves and agree on this report of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. KING. I would say in reply to the gentleman from South Carolina that since the bill has been reported there have been a number of gentlemen who have come to me for time, consuming probably altogether an hour and a half. Of course the gentleman understands full well that this is a big bill and, as the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. WINGO] has suggested, the time for general debate ought not to be limited to three hours. We ought to have two hours on a side. I do not want to be put in the position of monopolizing time, however, but I am the only member on the committee who has seen fit to oppose this bill, and I am opposing it in good faith, although I may be in error.

Mr. STEVENSON. We understand that. Nobody questions the gentleman's good faith.

Mr. KING. As a matter of fact, it would take the gentleman from South Carolina himself three hours to explain the bill; he could talk intelligently upon it for a longer time than that. I am willing to give some of my time, if I may be permitted to have control of it under the rule, to the gentleman from South Carolina and to several other gentlemen here who have requested time. Would that be all right, if I might have an hour and leave the half hour to be divided among various others who desire to discuss the bill? Would that be satisfactory?

Mr. STEVENSON. I think that would be a fair arrangement. I am sure the gentleman from Illinois is ready to do what is fair. I have no question of his good faith in opposing this measure. I have always found him to act upon the impulses of his heart, and I am satisfied that he is perfectly honest. The bill is an important one, and three hours is certainly a small time in which to debate it. Yet, considering the vast importance of the legislation still to come and the great importance of the measure itself, I am prepared to accede to the proposition to limit it to three hours. There are two conditions confronting us. The first is the exchange condition, the important condition that arises out of the reconstruction period, which is a very important one; and the second is the preparation for the world commerce that the United States should engage in if it proposes to maintain its great place among the nations of the earth.

Mr. Speaker, to give an idea of what institutions of the kind which it is proposed to organize would mean, if we can get them expeditiously, I would say that a man in London or in Liverpool who wants to buy cotton to-day goes to his bank, for instance, and borrows £10,000 sterling. He comes to America or sends his agents here to buy cotton with that money. If he can get the gold and send it over here it would bring him \$48,600, but he can not get it. If he has to come over here and draw exchange in pounds, shillings, and pence, as he will have to do, that amount of money will net him in dollars \$41,500. If, instead of that, he could go to a bank of the character we propose to establish, or its branch in London, and arrange to put up the same securities there and get his loans in dollars in the home bank in New York, his £10,000 would be worth to him \$48,600, and he could buy with that 138,857 pounds of cotton at 35 cents a pound; but if he would have to draw exchange and get only \$41,500 for his £10,000, he could buy exactly 20,286 pounds less of cotton. In other words, he loses 40 bales of cotton in the transaction. That is the difference, and it amounts to 6 cents a pound. If we have these institutions so that he could come here and get his money, by putting up the same securities that he puts up in England, he could pay 6 cents a pound more for his cotton than he can under the present arrangement, and on the 11,000,000 bales of cotton in the United States that would mean \$330,000,000 to the people of America who market the cotton.

The same thing is true with respect to the wheat market. If he could use the foreign exchange institutions that we propose to build up and could come here and borrow his money and have it in dollars, his money would buy 19,440 bushels of wheat, while if he had to come here and draw exchange he could buy only 16,600 bushels of wheat, fixing the price of the wheat at \$2.50 a bushel. In other words, if he could get his money in dollars, he would be able to pay 42 cents more a bushel for wheat and get the same amount of wheat that he gets at \$2.50 now, drawing exchange. For that reason the present emergency is one which makes it exceedingly important that these institutions be brought into existence, with all of the possible safeguards thrown around them, in order that the farming interests of the United States,

the producer—and the same thing applies to the manufacturer—may have a market, where he can get the full worth of his property and have the competition of the foreign buyer here to buy the goods and the products which he makes for export. For that reason I am in favor of passing this bill as promptly as due consideration for proper legislation makes it possible. [Applause.]

Mr. KREIDER. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the committee amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first committee amendment.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman not going to allow any more debate on the rule?

Mr. KREIDER. Would the gentleman like to have time? The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT] said that he would like to have some time, but there are three hours of general debate on the bill.

Mr. WINGO. Did he speak about the time under the rule?

Mr. KREIDER. I have not consumed all of the time under the rule, but in order to expedite matters, we might as well adopt the rule and then go ahead with the debate on the bill.

Mr. WINGO. Of course, I naturally wanted as much as five minutes anyway on the bill, outside of the five-minute rule.

Mr. KREIDER. Does the gentleman desire to speak on the amendment or on the bill?

Mr. WINGO. On the rule.

Mr. KREIDER. I would suggest that we adopt the committee amendments, and then I will yield before I move the previous question.

Mr. WINGO. Of course, there is no use for me to talk about it after action is taken.

Mr. KREIDER. Does the gentleman desire to speak on the committee amendments?

Mr. WINGO. I want to speak on the whole proposition involving the rule.

Mr. KREIDER. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the committee amendments to the rule. I do not know I shall have anything else to say during the consideration of this bill. I suggested to the chairman of the committee, and he was kind enough to say to me that he would be very glad—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can discuss the whole subject.

Mr. WINGO. I know that; but you could not discuss this subject in five minutes or three hours. The chairman was very kind, and asked if I wanted some time. I recognized that under the proposition of having three hours that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHELAN] is certainly entitled to an hour and a half or an hour, and it would not be possible, so I gladly waived whatever rights I might have. I want to suggest this to the House: That it is unwise to bring in a great measure like this the last day of the week and simply put it through under whip and spur. I measure my words when I say there has not been a single constructive measure equal in importance to this since the passage of the Federal reserve act. It is fraught with great danger and also involves within its terms more possibility of great good than any bill that this House will be called upon to consider during this or next session, in my candid opinion. As the bill came from the Senate I am against it. Not only am I against it because it was loosely drawn so that you could not tell much about it, but I was against it on account of some of its provisions or failure to put certain safeguards in it. I wish I had an hour and a half or two hours to discuss the things which are involved and the possibilities. If the committee amendments are adopted, I shall vote for the bill, but if the committee amendments are not adopted, or if some further amendments are adopted that some gentlemen want, I reserve the right to oppose and vote against the bill. Of course, gentlemen of the House recognize the extraordinary condition that exists in our export trade and export finances. We have got to accept something like this or else we have got to accept the other proposal, and that other proposal is that the foreign Governments guarantee the credits of their merchants and their manufacturers which are to buy raw material in this country, and our Government in turn shall guarantee those credits and our Government issue bonds, or else underwrite the credits. I am against that, and for that reason I realize the necessity of adopting something like this. But I want to warn the House of the danger of it, and to be sure that no amendment shall be put in there which will permit the original proposition to be carried out, and that was not only to control the price of exchanges but to furnish a monopoly to buy the surplus products of this country and dole them out just exactly like the allied purchasing board did during the war. I am against that monopoly in time of peace. I want to build up a

competitive system of credits like you have a competitive system in merchandise.

The committee sought to remedy the evil in the bill by putting in a penal clause in one amendment and providing for the restriction of those credits to the business for which they are created—that is, the actual foreign exchange, foreign banking business—and let us keep hands off of trying to control the surplus products, the surplus wheat, and the surplus cotton, and the surplus corn of the United States. That is the reason I suggested that gentlemen can very easily see that this bill is a very important bill, and I regret for one that it is brought in here this late hour upon Saturday afternoon, when there is a bare quorum in the city and less than 75 men upon the floor. It ought to be brought up at the beginning of the week and at least two or three days' general debate allowed, because I predict that even the small number who are here, when they hear the gentleman from New York and others who speak in general debate, they will have questions to ask that will require more than three hours to answer intelligently, and give all of the members of the committee a general outline of the bill before undertaking to consider it under the five-minute rule and finish up the details of the bill. I warn you, gentlemen, it is possible for it to be of great public benefit, but it is also freighted with great danger, and for that reason we ought to consider carefully and deliberately not only the details of the bill but the general framework of the bill. I believe the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House has cured these defects, and if the House will adopt these amendments I shall support the bill; but if it does not, I repeat, I shall not, because it will be too dangerous an institution to build up in this country.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MONDELL. Will the gentleman yield me one minute?

Mr. CARTER. I yield one minute to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt but what this bill is very important. I know it is very important, but I do not think the gentleman from Arkansas need be disturbed with regard to it. The provision for general debate is liberal, unusually liberal, and the widest opportunity will be given for discussion and amendment under the five-minute rule—under the rule which has been adopted.

Mr. WINGO. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MONDELL. I do.

Mr. WINGO. We had 11 hours on the little camouflaged budget-system bill, and here are three hours' debate allowed on a constructive measure in reference to the foreign export business of the United States.

Mr. MONDELL. Oh, well, we have had a great deal of general debate on important and unimportant bills at one time and another, but it does not follow we need to use time unnecessarily.

Mr. KREIDER. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the committee amendments.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 9, strike out the words "The chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency" and insert in lieu thereof "those favoring."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 10, strike out "The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHELAN]" and insert "those opposing the bill."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The question was taken, and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 2472, with Mr. TOWNER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 2472, which the Clerk will report by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 2472) to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Chairman, I ask for the reading of the bill.

Mr. KING. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair did not understand the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. WINGO. I ask for the reading of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal Reserve act, as amended, be further amended by adding a new section as follows:

"BANKING CORPORATIONS AUTHORIZED TO DO FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS."

"SEC. 25 (a). Corporations to be organized for the purpose of engaging in international or foreign banking or other financial operations, or in banking or other financial operations in a dependency or insular possession of the United States, either directly or through the agency, ownership, or control of local institutions in foreign countries, or in such dependencies or insular possessions as provided by this section, and to act when required as fiscal agents of the United States, may be formed by any number of natural persons, not less in any case than five.

"Such persons shall enter into articles of association which shall specify in general terms the objects for which the association is formed and may contain any other provisions not inconsistent with law which the association may see fit to adopt for the regulation of its business and the conduct of its affairs.

"Such articles of association shall be signed by all of the persons intending to participate in the organization of the corporation and thereafter shall be forwarded to the Federal Reserve Board and shall be filed and preserved in its office. The persons signing the said articles of association shall, under their hands, make an organization certificate which shall specifically state:

"First. The name assumed by such corporation, which shall be subject to the approval of the Federal Reserve Board.

"Second. The place or places where its operations are to be carried on.

"Third. The place in the United States where its home office is to be located.

"Fourth. The amount of its capital stock and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided.

"Fifth. The names and places of business or residence of the persons executing the certificate and the number of shares to which each has subscribed.

"Sixth. The fact that the certificate is made to enable the persons subscribing the same, and all other persons, firms, companies, and corporations, who or which may thereafter subscribe to or purchase shares of the capital stock of such corporation, to avail themselves of the advantages of this section.

"The persons signing the organization certificate shall duly acknowledge the execution thereof before a judge of some court of record or notary public, who shall certify thereto under the seal of such court or notary, and thereafter the certificate shall be forwarded to the Federal Reserve Board to be filed and preserved in its office. Upon duly making and filing articles of association and an organization certificate, the association shall become and be a body corporate, and as such and in the name designated therein shall have power under such conditions and regulations as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe to adopt and use a corporate seal, which may be changed at the pleasure of its board of directors; to have succession for a period of 20 years unless sooner dissolved by an act of Congress or unless its franchises become forfeited by some violation of law; to make contracts; to sue and be sued, complain, and defend in any court of law or equity; to elect or appoint directors, all of whom shall be citizens of the United States; and, by its board of directors, to appoint such officers and employees as may be deemed proper, define their authority and duties, require bonds of them, and fix the penalty thereof; to dismiss such officers or employees, or any thereof, at pleasure and appoint others to fill their places; to prescribe, by its board of directors, by-laws not inconsistent with law or with the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board regulating the manner in which its stock shall be transferred, its directors elected or appointed, its officers and employees appointed, its property transferred, and the privileges granted to it by law exercised and enjoyed.

"Each corporation so organized shall have power, under such rules and regulations as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe:

"(a) To purchase, sell, discount, and negotiate notes, drafts, checks, bills of exchange, acceptances, including bankers' acceptances, cable transfers, and other evidences of indebtedness; to purchase and sell securities, including the obligations of the United States or of any State thereof; to accept bills or drafts drawn upon it subject to such limitations and restrictions as the Federal Reserve Board may impose; to issue letters of credit; to purchase and sell, exchange, coin and bullion; to borrow and to lend money on real or personal security; to receive deposits; and generally to exercise such powers as are incidental to the powers conferred by this act or as may be usual, in the determination of the Federal Reserve Board, in connection with the transaction of the business of banking or other financial operations in the countries, colonies, dependencies, or possessions in which it shall transact business and not inconsistent with the powers specifically granted herein.

"(b) To establish and maintain for the transaction of its business branches or agencies in foreign countries, their dependencies or colonies, and in the dependencies or insular possessions of the United States, at such places as may be approved by the Federal Reserve Board and under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe; and to establish and maintain such additional branches or agencies as the Federal Reserve Board may from time to time authorize even in countries or dependencies not specified in the original organization certificate.

"(c) With the consent of the Federal Reserve Board to purchase and hold stock or other certificates of ownership in any other corporation organized under the provisions of this section, or under the laws of any foreign country or a colony or dependency thereof, or under the laws of any State, dependency, or insular possession of the United States, but not transacting business in the United States, except such as in the judgment of the Federal Reserve Board may be incidental to its international or foreign business: *Provided, however,* That no corporation organized hereunder shall invest in any one corporation an amount in excess of 10 per cent of its own capital and surplus, except in a corporation engaged in the business of banking, when 15 per cent of its capital and surplus may be so invested.

"No corporation organized under this section shall carry on any part of its business in the United States except such as, in the judgment of the Federal Reserve Board, shall be incidental to its international or foreign business: *And provided further,* That except such as is incidental and preliminary to its organization no such corporation shall exercise any of the powers conferred by this section until it has been duly authorized by the Federal Reserve Board to commence business as a corporation organized under the provisions of this section. No corporation organized under this act shall engage in commerce and trade, or deal in commodities or foodstuff, or as a condition of extending credit

dictate or attempt to control the buyer or seller in the disposition of commodities, or interfere with the freedom of competition in the sale of commodities.

"No corporation shall be organized under the provisions of this section with a capital stock of less than \$2,000,000, one-quarter of which must be paid in before the corporation may be authorized to begin business, and the remainder of the capital stock of such corporation shall be paid in installments of at least 10 per cent on the whole amount to which the corporation shall be limited as frequently as one installment at the end of each succeeding two months from the time of the commencement of its banking operations, until the whole of the capital stock shall be paid in. The capital stock of any such corporation may be increased at any time, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, by a vote of two-thirds of its shareholders or by unanimous consent in writing of the shareholders without a meeting and without a formal vote, and may be reduced in like manner, provided that in no event shall it be less than \$2,000,000.

"A majority of the shares of the capital stock of any such corporation shall be held and owned by citizens of the United States, by corporations the controlling interest in which is owned by citizens of the United States, chartered under the laws of the United States or of a State of the United States, or by firms or companies the controlling interest in which is owned by citizens of the United States. The provisions of section 8 of the act approved October 15, 1914, entitled 'An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes,' as amended, shall be construed to apply to the directors, other officers, agents, or employees of corporations organized under the provisions of this section.

"Shareholders in any corporation organized under the provisions of this section shall be liable for the contracts, debts, and engagements of such corporations to the extent of double the amount of their stock holdings. No such corporation shall become a member of any Federal reserve bank.

"Should any corporation organized hereunder violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of the laws of the United States all of its rights, privileges, and franchises derived herefrom may thereby be forfeited. Before any such corporation shall be declared dissolved, or its rights, privileges, and franchises forfeited, any noncompliance with, or violation of such laws shall, however, be determined and adjudged by a court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, in a suit brought for that purpose in the district or territory in which the home office of such corporation is located, which suit shall be brought by the United States at the instance of the Federal Reserve Board or the Attorney General. Upon adjudication of such noncompliance or violation, each director and officer who participated in, or assented to, the illegal act or acts, shall be liable in his personal or individual capacity for all damages which the said corporation shall have sustained in consequence thereof. No dissolution shall take away or impair any remedy against the corporation, its stockholders, or officers for any liability or penalty previously incurred.

"Any such corporation may go into voluntary liquidation and be closed by a vote of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock.

"Whenever the Federal Reserve Board shall become satisfied of the insolvency of any such corporation, it may appoint a receiver, who shall take possession of all of the property and assets of the corporation and exercise the same rights, privileges, powers, and authority with respect thereto as are now exercised by receivers of national banks appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States: *Provided, however,* That the assets of the corporation subject to the laws of other countries or jurisdictions shall be dealt with in accordance with the terms of such laws.

"Every corporation organized under the provisions of this section shall hold a meeting of its stockholders annually upon a date fixed in its by-laws, such meeting to be held at its home office in the United States. Every such corporation shall keep at its home office books containing the names of all stockholders thereof, and the names and addresses of the members of its board of directors, together with copies of all reports made by it to the Federal Reserve Board. Every such corporation shall make reports to the Federal Reserve Board at such times and in such form as it may require; and shall be subject to examinations whenever deemed necessary by the Federal Reserve Board by examiners appointed by the Federal Reserve Board, the cost of such examinations, including the compensation of the examiners, to be fixed by the Federal Reserve Board and to be paid by the corporation examined."

"Every banking corporation authorized to do foreign banking business under the provisions of this section shall, for the purpose of taxation, make reports to the Federal Reserve Board and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at such times and in such form as they may require, including a true report of the names of the actual stockholders of such corporations, and the amount of stock held by each, and all such corporations organized and transacting business under the provisions of this section shall be taxed the same as member banks of the Federal Reserve System.

During the reading of the bill the following occurred:

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Chairman, I understood the gentleman from Arkansas to ask that the bill be read for amendment.

Mr. WINGO. I insisted on the regular procedure being followed.

The CHAIRMAN. The first reading is in full unless the reading is dispensed with.

Mr. PLATT. I thought the gentleman wanted to cut off general debate and have the bill read for amendment.

Mr. WINGO. The gentleman was not listening to what I said.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Also the following committee amendments were read:

Page 1, line 9, after the word "engaging," insert the word "principally."

Line 10, after the word "other," insert the words "international or foreign."

Page 2, line 6, after the word "required," insert "by the Secretary of the Treasury."

In line 24, after the word "Board," in line 23, insert "but shall include the word 'Federal,' and no other financial corporation hereafter organized under any law other than an act of Congress shall use such word in its name under a penalty of \$10 for each day that such word is used in violation of this provision."

Page 4, line 1 after the word "certificate," insert "and after the Federal Reserve Board has approved the same and issued a permit to begin business."

Lines 5 and 6, strike out the words "under such conditions and regulations as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe."

In line 9, after the word "dissolved," insert "by the act of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock."

On page 5, line 5, after the word "negotiate," in line 4, insert the words "with or without its indorsement or guaranty."

Line 8, after the word "sell," insert the words "with or without its indorsement or guaranty."

Line 10, page 5, after the word "thereof," insert the words "but not including shares of stock in any corporation except as herein provided."

Line 14, after the word "sell," strike out "exchange, coin, and bullion" and insert the words "coin, bullion, and exchange."

Line 16, page 5, strike out the words "on real or personal security" and insert "to issue debentures, bonds, and promissory notes under such limitations as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe, but in no event having liabilities outstanding thereon at any one time exceeding ten times its capital stock and surplus; to receive deposits outside of the United States and to receive only such deposits within the United States as may be incidental to or for the purpose of carrying out transactions in foreign countries or dependencies or insular possessions of the United States."

Page 6, line 7, after the word "herein," insert "whenever a corporation organized under this section receives deposits in the United States it shall carry reserves in such amounts as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe, but in no event less than 5 per cent of its deposits."

Line 13, after the word "business," insert the words "agencies in the United States and."

Line 18, page 6, after the word "prescribe," strike out the following words: "and to establish and maintain such additional branches or agencies as the Federal Reserve Board may from time to time authorize even in," and insert in line 20 the word "including."

Page 7, line 3, after the word "States," insert the words: "engaged principally in the business of banking or in any other financial operation of the kinds authorized by this section."

Page 7, line 9, after the word "business," insert: "Provided, however, That" and after the word "That" insert the words "except with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board."

Page 7, line 12, after the words "surplus," strike out the words: "except in a corporation engaged in the business of banking when 15 per cent of its capital and surplus may be so invested," and insert: "Provided further, That no corporation organized hereunder shall purchase, own, or hold stock or certificates of ownership in any other corporation organized hereunder or under the laws of any State which is in substantial competition therewith, or which holds stock or certificates of ownership in corporations which are in substantial competition with the purchasing corporation."

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the amendments be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PLATT] asks unanimous consent that the further reading of the committee amendments be dispensed with. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, it is true that there are only about 20 or 25 men present, but even the ones here present ought to know something about the bill. I think doubtless this important measure will be considered and agreed upon and passed by about 25 men, and those men, outside of the committee, ought to know what is in the bill. Therefore I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will proceed with the reading. The Clerk read as follows:

Insert, on line 21, page 7: "Nothing contained herein shall prevent corporations organized hereunder from purchasing and holding stock in any corporation where such purchase shall be necessary to prevent a loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith; and stock so purchased or acquired in corporations organized under this section shall within six months from such purchase be sold or disposed of at public or private sale unless the time to so dispose of same is extended by the Federal Reserve Board."

In line 14, page 8, strike out:

"No corporation organized under this act shall engage in commerce and trade, or deal in commodities or foodstuffs, or as a condition of extending credit, dictate or attempt to control the buyer or seller in the disposition of commodities, or interfere with the freedom of competition in the sale of commodities."

And insert:

"No corporation organized under this section shall engage in commerce or trade in commodities except as specifically provided in this section, nor shall they control or fix or attempt to control or fix the price of any such commodities. The charter of any corporation violating this provision shall be subject to forfeiture in the manner hereinafter provided in this section. It shall be unlawful for any director, officer, agent, or employee of any such corporation to use or to conspire to use the credit, the funds, or the power of the corporation to fix or control the price of any such commodities, and any such person violating this provision shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Chairman, I want to move, if it is in order, that the further reading of the amendments be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks the gentleman can not take such action except by unanimous consent.

Mr. PLATT. I ask unanimous consent again.

Mr. KING. I object, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois objects.

Mr. PLATT. The amendments will have to be read again.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 16, after the word "its," strike out the word "banking" and insert the word "business"; in line 22, after the word "vote," insert "but any such increase of capital shall be fully paid in within

90 days after such approval"; on page 10, line 1, after the figures "\$2,000,000," insert "No corporation, except as herein provided, shall, during the time it shall continue its operations, withdraw or permit to be withdrawn, either in the form of dividends or otherwise, any portion of its capital. Any national banking association may invest in the stock of any corporation organized under the provisions of this section, but the aggregate amount of stock held in all corporations engaged in business of the kind described in this section and in section 25 of the Federal Reserve act as amended shall not exceed 10 per cent of the subscribing bank's capital and surplus"; in line 13, after the word "shall," insert "at all times"; in line 22, after the word "amended," insert "by the acts of May 15, 1916, and September 7, 1916"; in line 25 insert, after the word "section," "Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall (1) prohibit any director or other officer, agent, or employee of any member bank who has procured the approval of the Federal Reserve Board from serving at the same time as a director or other officer, agent, or employee of any corporation organized under the provisions of this section in whose capital stock such member bank shall have invested; or (2) prohibit any director or other officer, agent, or employee of any corporation organized under the provisions of this section, who has procured the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, from serving at the same time as a director or other officer, agent, or employee of any other corporation in whose capital stock such first-mentioned corporation shall have invested under the provisions of this section."

"No member of the Federal Reserve Board shall be an officer or director of any corporation organized under the provisions of this section, or of any corporation engaged in similar business organized under the laws of any State, nor hold stock in any such corporation, and before entering upon his duties as a member of the Federal Reserve Board he shall certify under oath to the Secretary of the Treasury that he has complied with this requirement."

On page 11, lines 24 and 25, strike out the words "contracts, debts, and engagements of such corporations to the extent of."

On page 12, line 1, strike out "double the amount of their stock holdings" and insert "amount of their unpaid stock subscriptions."

In line 4, page 12, after the word "hereunder," insert "violate or."

In line 5, after the words "provisions of," insert the words "the laws of the United States," and insert "this section."

On page 13, line 21, after the word "to," strike out the words "examinations whenever" and insert "examination once a year and such other times as may be."

On page 14, line 2, after the word "examined," insert: "The directors of any corporation organized under the provisions of this section may, semiannually, declare a dividend of so much of the net profits of the corporation as they shall judge expedient; but each corporation shall, before the declaration of a dividend, carry one-tenth of its net profits of the preceding half year to its surplus fund until the same shall amount to 20 per cent of its capital stock."

In line 10 strike out:

"Every banking corporation authorized to do foreign banking business under the provisions of this section shall, for the purpose of taxation, make reports to the Federal Reserve Board and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at such times and in such form as they may require, including a true report of the names of the actual stockholders of such corporations; and the amount of stock held by each and all such corporations organized and transacting business under the provisions of this section shall be taxed the same as member banks of the Federal Reserve System."

And insert:

"Any corporation organized under the provisions of this section shall be subject to tax by the State within which its home office is located in the same manner and to the same extent as other corporations organized under the laws of that State which are transacting a similar character of business. The shares of stock in such corporation shall also be subject to tax as the personal property of the owners or holders thereof in the same manner and to the same extent as the shares of stock in similar State corporations: Provided, however, That such shares owned by nonresidents of any State shall be taxed only in the city or town in which the corporation's home office is located, and not elsewhere."

"Any corporation organized under the provisions of this section may at any time within the two years next previous to the date of the expiration of its corporate existence, by a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock, apply to the Federal Reserve Board for its approval to extend the period of its corporate existence for a term of not more than 20 years, and upon certified approval of the Federal Reserve Board such corporation shall have its corporate existence for such extended period unless sooner dissolved by the act of the shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock, or by an act of Congress, or unless its franchise becomes forfeited by some violation of law."

"Any bank or banking institution incorporated by special law of any State or of the United States or organized under the general laws of any State or of the United States and having an unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a corporation under the provisions of this section may, by the vote of the shareholders owning not less than two-thirds of the capital stock of such bank or banking association, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, be converted into a Federal corporation of the kind authorized by this section with any name approved by the Federal Reserve Board: Provided, however, That said conversion shall not be in contravention of the State law. In such case the articles of association and organization certificate may be executed by a majority of the directors of the bank or banking institution, and the certificate shall declare that the owners of at least two-thirds of the capital stock have authorized the directors to make such certificate and to change or convert the bank or banking institution into a Federal corporation. A majority of the directors, after executing the articles of association and the organization certificate, shall have power to execute all other papers and to do whatever may be required to make its organization perfect and complete as a Federal corporation. The shares of any such corporation may continue to be for the same amount each as they were before the conversion, and the directors may continue to be directors of the corporation until others are elected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of this section. When the Federal Reserve Board has given to such corporation a certificate that the provisions of this section have been complied with, such corporation and all its stockholders, officers, and employees shall have the same powers and privileges and shall be subject to the same duties, liabilities, and regulations, in all respects, as shall have been prescribed by this section for corporations originally organized hereunder."

"Every officer, director, clerk, employee, or agent of any corporation organized under this section who embezzles, abstracts, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, credits, securities, evidences of indebtedness or assets of any character of such corporation; or who,

without authority from the directors, issues or puts forth any certificate of deposit, draws any order or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, assigns any note, bond, debenture, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree; or who makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of such corporation with intent, in either case, to injure or defraud such corporation or any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer of such corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any agent or examiner appointed to examine the affairs of any such corporation; and every receiver of any such corporation and every clerk or employee of such receiver who shall embezzle, abstract, or willfully misapply or wrongfully convert to his own use any moneys, funds, credits, or assets of any character which may come into his possession or under his control in the execution of his trust or the performance of the duties of his employment; and every such receiver or clerk or employee of such receiver who shall, with intent to injure or defraud any person, body politic or corporate, or to deceive or mislead the Federal Reserve Board, or any agent or examiner appointed to examine the affairs of such receiver, shall make any false entry in any book, report, or record of any matter connected with the duties of such receiver; and every person who with like intent aids or abets any officer, director, clerk, employee, or agent of any corporation organized under this section, or receiver or clerk or employee of such receiver as aforesaid in any violation of this section shall upon conviction thereof be imprisoned for not less than 2 years nor more than 10 years, and may also be fined not more than \$5,000, in the discretion of the court."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PLATT], the chairman of the committee, is recognized for 1 hour and 30 minutes.

Mr. KING. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make the point that there is no quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arkansas moves that the committee do now rise. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The question was taken, and the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee refuses to rise.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BLANTON. The Chair having stated that "evidently there is no quorum" here, I take it that the committee can not do anything except to get a quorum or rise.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Mr. BLANTON. A point of order, Mr. Chairman. The Chair has stated that we are without a quorum. I submit that you can not ask for tellers under the rules of the House and the rules governing the committee until you get a quorum.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I demand the regular order. The regular order is the calling of the roll.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Ackerman	Doughton	Howard	Mead
Andrews, Md.	Drane	Hullings	Merritt
Anthony	Dyer	Hull, Iowa	Miller
Asbrook	Eagan	Husted	Minahan, N. J.
Babka	Eagle	Hutchinson	Montague
Bacharach	Ellsworth	Ireland	Moon
Barkley	Emerson	Jeffers	Mooney
Bell	Esch	Johnson, Ky.	Moore, Ohio
Benson	Fairfield	Johnson, S. Dak.	Moore, Pa.
Blackmon	Ferris	Johnston, N. Y.	Moore, Va.
Bland, Ind.	Fess	Jones, Pa.	Moore, Ind.
Boies	Fields	Kearns	Morin
Booher	Fisher	Kelley, Mich.	Mudd
Bowers	Flood	Kendall	Murphy
Briggs	Fordney	Kennedy, Iowa	Newton, Minn.
Britten	Frear	Kennedy, R. I.	Newton, Mo.
Brooks, Pa.	Freeman	Kettner	Nicholls, S. C.
Browning	Fuller, Mass.	Kless	Nichols, Mich.
Brumbaugh	Gallivan	Kincheloe	Nolan
Burke	Gandy	Kinkaid	O'Connell
Butler	Ganly	Kreider	Ogden
Byrnes, S. C.	Gard	LaGuardia	Oldfield
Caldwell	Gariand	Langley	Olney
Campbell, Kans.	Garner	Lazaro	Paige
Cannon	Garrett	Lea, Calif.	Parker
Cantrill	Goldfogle	Leibach	Pell
Carew	Good	Leshner	Peters
Carter	Goodall	Little	Purnell
Casey	Goodykoontz	Luce	Radcliffe
Clark, Fla.	Gould	Lufkin	Rainey, H. T.
Clark, Mo.	Graham, Pa.	McClintic	Rainey, J. W.
Cleary	Graham, Ill.	McCulloch	Ramsey
Cole	Greene, Mass.	McDuffie	Rayburn
Cooper	Greene, Vt.	McGlennon	Reber
Copley	Griest	McKenzie	Reed, N. Y.
Costello	Hamilton	McKeown	Riordan
Crago	Hardy, Tex.	McKinley	Robison, Ky.
Crowther	Harrison	McKinley	Rodenberg
Cullen	Haskell	McLane	Rogers
Dallinger	Hayley	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Rouse
Davey	Heflin	MacCrate	Rowan
Dempsey	Hersman	Magee	Rucker
Dewalt	Hicks	Maher	Sanders, Ind.
Dickinson, Iowa	Hill	Mann, Ill.	Sanders, La.
Donovan	Holland	Martin	Sanders, N. Y.
Dooling	Houghton	Mason	Sanford
Doremus		Mays	Saunders, Va.

Scott
Scully
Sells
Shaw
Shawwood
Shreve
Siegel
Sims
Sinclair
Sisson
Slomp
Smith, Ill.
Smith, N. Y.

Snell
Snyder
Steele
Stephens, Miss.
Stiness
Sullivan
Summers, Tex.
Sweet
Swope
Tague
Taylor, Ark.
Taylor, Colo.

Thomas
Tinch
Tinkham
Treadway
Vare
Venable
Voigt
Walsh
Walters
Ward
Watson, Pa.
Webb

Webster
Welling
Whaley
Wilson, Ill.
Wilson, Pa.
Winslow
Wise
Woods, Va.
Woodyard
Yates
Zihlman

The committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TOWNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having under consideration the bill S. 2472, found itself without a quorum, and he caused the roll to be called, whereupon 199 Members answered to their names, and he presented a list of the absentees.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. LONERGAN, by unanimous consent, was given leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the bill.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Chairman, the bill before us might afford excellent opportunity for an elaborate address on foreign trade and its value to the people of this great producing Nation if there were time for it, but the thing to bear in mind is that this bill, S. 2472, is primarily a bill to bring order out of chaos, to provide a sound, substantial, national system of financing foreign trade. It is a new national banking act for banks specializing in foreign trade, and I think will come to be regarded some day as a very important piece of constructive legislation, not unworthy to be mentioned along with the national banking act itself or the Federal reserve act, or the Federal farm-loan act.

Banking in America, as everybody knows, was carried on long before the national banking act was passed and also long before any of the States had general acts for the incorporation of banks, but without regulation, often by persons who had no real grasp upon the fundamental principles of sound banking and sometimes by reckless and unscrupulous speculators. The development of the national banking system brought order out of chaos to a considerable extent, and the development of the Federal Reserve System completed the process, unifying and binding together the members of the system throughout the length and breadth of our great country.

The financing of our foreign trade, however, is something that the comparatively small, individual, independent banks, scattered all over the country, could not undertake except to a very limited degree. It was left mostly to the great London banking houses and to a few strong private banking houses in New York, firms like J. P. Morgan & Co.; Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Lazard Freres; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., and some firms with long German names. These had foreign branches, subsidiaries, and connections through which much of their foreign business was done.

The Federal reserve act, in section 25, first gave our national banks a chance to compete with something approaching even terms by providing that banks with a capital and surplus of a million dollars or more might establish foreign branches. When a bank establishes a branch, however, it risks all of its capital in that branch—the branch is a part of itself—and very few banks felt strong enough to do this.

The National City Bank of New York, which is the greatest banking institution in the country, with a combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of something like \$87,000,000, and deposits of about three-quarters of a billion dollars, was the only national bank to go into foreign-branch business extensively. With its subsidiary, the International Banking Corporation, it now has more than 70 branches all over the world, many of them in Central and South America. It renders good service, but it was felt that the business ought not to be the monopoly of one institution, so the amendment of September 7, 1916, was passed giving banks with a capital and surplus of a million or more an opportunity to cooperate in establishing foreign branches, in securing control of foreign banks, or in establishing banking institutions principally engaged in financing foreign trade.

Eight foreign trade banks have been established with some help from national-bank subscriptions and are operating under State charters and under regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, to which they are required to agree as a condition precedent to receiving national-bank subscriptions. Their names will be found in the report accompanying this bill. Two of them were incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, four under the laws of New York, and two under the laws of Massachusetts. Some of these State charters give very broad powers, much broader than we have given in this bill, and with few restrictions.

These institutions, which are doing a banking business, though not a deposit business, may obtain Federal charters under this act if they so desire, and it is hoped that most of them will.

But there is another class of institutions which the bill is perhaps more especially designed to cover. Some of them are already in existence or beginning to organize, and to them the term "export finance corporation" has been given. An amendment to the Federal reserve act approved September 17, 1919, gives national banks the right to subscribe not to exceed 5 per cent of their capital and surplus to these institutions. They are expected to do a long-time credit business, taking such securities as bonds and mortgages and issuing their own debentures against them. It is very desirable that these institutions should be national, under Federal charters, and under such control of the Federal Reserve Board as can not be fully obtained by agreement if they should be compelled to operate under State charters. It seems to me that little argument should be needed to convince anyone of the wisdom of this course.

Now, it is not necessary for me to go into an elaborate discussion of the advantages of foreign trade. Everybody who has given the matter any consideration knows that it is absolutely necessary to our own prosperity that we should hold as much of it as we can. The record export figures of July, almost a billion dollars—\$918,300,000—we can not hope to maintain, nor is it desirable that we should. The balance of trade in our favor amounted to \$4,129,200,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30 last. Such one-sided conditions can not continue indefinitely, and are due to the dire necessities of Europe during the last part of the war and the first months of reconstruction. Already there has been a considerable decrease in exports and a considerable increase in imports, but we do not want to have our exports to Europe slump disastrously to ourselves and to our customers if we can devise a good means for payment. They have good assets and securities, and under the system proposed we are to take these securities, under approval of the Federal Reserve Board, as collateral for payment.

Everybody who glances at the financial columns of the newspapers knows of the unprecedented decline in foreign exchange, due to the fact that Europe owes to the United States vast sums of money and has not the gold or the goods to pay immediately or in the near future. Sterling exchange in August went down to 4.12½, par being 4.8665. On yesterday, according to this morning's papers, demand sterling was 4.16½. French exchange was 8.83 and Italian 10.82. At this rate, in order to make a payment in dollars in the United States, an Italian would have to pay more than twice as many lire as in normal times; or, in other words, an American dollar is worth more than two dollars in Italian currency. Such conditions are a tremendous hindrance to exports, and if continued long would put a stop to most of our European export trade, while greatly encouraging imports.

We do not claim that this bill will work miracles, but it will give an opportunity for American exporters, manufacturers, farmers, cattle raisers, and bankers to make the best use of their capital under Federal supervision in extending credits to our customers, so as to hold as much as can be held of our trade.

The only alternative is to continue the subsidizing of exports through direct Government loans or credits, which all will agree, I think, should not be continued.

I may add, Mr. Chairman, that we have greatly amended this bill, and I think have much improved it. As I have said, it is practically a new national banking act for a new class of financial institutions. We have put in a good many restrictions taken from or suggested by the national bank act, or from the Federal reserve act. We have provided that there shall be no monopolies of credit or commodities, and we have safeguarded the investors. There is a provision that debentures shall not be issued for more than ten times the amount of the capital; that dividends shall not be paid until one-tenth of the earnings of the company is carried to the surplus up to the time that the surplus equals 20 per cent of the capital.

These things may not all be necessary, because all the way through the bill it is tied up with the Federal Reserve Board. Nearly everything authorized is on the approval of the Federal Reserve Board. These export financial corporations have to begin a business new to this country, and from experience build up, and it was necessary that the bill should be drawn with broad general powers given to them. I am sure that we all have confidence in the Federal Reserve Board and believe that it will handle things right, but it seemed best to the committee to provide plainly certain restrictions and safeguards.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLATT. I will.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. What provisions are there in the bill for inspection?

Mr. PLATT. Very complete provisions for inspection and examination. Examinations are to be not less often than once a year. The bill as originally written provided for inspection, but we put in a time—

Mr. TILSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLATT. Certainly.

Mr. TILSON. Along the line just mentioned by the gentleman from North Dakota, who is to do the inspecting?

Mr. PLATT. The Federal Reserve Board has examiners—

Mr. TILSON. The same personnel would be on this examination that is on the Federal Reserve Board; that is, the Federal reserve bank will do this inspecting.

Mr. PLATT. Probably, although it may develop special examiners. The Federal Board has examiners to examine institutions under State charters, and some of them have grown to be rather large. The Mercantile Bank of the Americas began with 6 men in their employ and now has, I am told, 2,000, with branches and subsidiaries in several different countries. It is not as big as the National City Bank of New York, but it is considerable of an institution.

Mr. TILSON. What provision is there for paying the inspectors? Is it the same as under the Federal reserve law?

Mr. PLATT. They assess the cost of inspection on the banks themselves.

Mr. HAUGEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLATT. Yes.

Mr. HAUGEN. Does the act authorize the establishment of branch banks in the United States?

Mr. PLATT. Not in the United States.

Mr. HAUGEN. What is meant by this language in line 12, page 6?

To establish and maintain for the transaction of its business agencies in the United States and branches or agencies in foreign countries.

Mr. PLATT. Yes; agencies in the United States; but agencies are not the same thing as branches.

Mr. HAUGEN. Would not this authorize the establishment of branch banks—would you adopt the Canadian system?

Mr. PLATT. Oh, no. But these are not banks of deposit. They will not compete with our National and State banks. I am not quite sure that we ought not to allow them to have branches in the United States, but we have not. The Mercantile Bank of the Americas, which I have already mentioned, has a branch in New Orleans. They could perhaps do business better through branches than through agencies.

Mr. HAUGEN. But the gentleman thinks that under this bill branch banks could not be established in the United States?

Mr. PLATT. No; they are allowed branches in foreign countries.

Mr. HAUGEN. Then this does not authorize branch banks here?

Mr. PLATT. It does not in the United States, but does, as I say, in other countries. The gentleman must remember, too, that these institutions are not banks in the ordinary sense.

Mr. DUNBAR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLATT. Yes.

Mr. DUNBAR. I wish the gentleman would illustrate in practice just how this financial institution would conduct its operations. We are told that £10,000 sterling in American gold is worth \$48,600, but under the present rate of exchange it is only worth in the United States, in round numbers, \$41,000. In other words, a man will get \$7,000 in trade less for his credit on exchange in the United States than if he were in England. How does this financial institution propose to operate?

Mr. PLATT. Does the gentleman mean how these institutions propose to remedy that situation?

Mr. DUNBAR. Yes.

Mr. PLATT. Of course, the gentleman understands why that situation occurs.

Mr. DUNBAR. I understand why it occurs.

Mr. PLATT. It is because England owes us a tremendous amount of money, and it is impossible to buy bills in England from men who owe money in the United States sufficient to offset money drawn in the United States against English banks, on account of goods exported from the United States, there being so much more exported from the United States all of the time, so much more going out to England and other countries. I do not think this bill will wholly remedy that situation. I do not think any power on earth can do that. What I expect this bill to do is to furnish an orderly, well-regulated, carefully supervised system which will provide for taking in payment for our goods such collateral as foreign nations may have, that is good.

That is to say, collateral for payment in the future, perhaps bonds and perhaps mortgages. For instance, a manufacturing company may send over a certain amount of machinery to a foreign factory or a railroad, and take its bonds in payment, indirectly through these export finance institutions.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has used 15 minutes.

Mr. DUNBAR. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman another question. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLATT. Very well. That is only one of the operations it is expected to do.

Mr. DUNBAR. If a cotton man were to sell cotton to an English dealer to the extent of 10,000 pounds sterling, he would receive in all likelihood foreign securities in payment for that cotton.

Mr. PLATT. Oh, no. That is just exactly why we are putting a banking institution in between. He might have to, if he did it directly. Such big concerns as the Baldwin Locomotive Co., for instance, can take the bonds and finance them over here to a certain extent, but the average cotton grower, or the average small manufacturer can not do that, and the bank comes in between. The export bank takes these foreign securities and either sells them directly, or perhaps issues its debentures, and then gives the cotton grower the money.

Mr. DUNBAR. The cotton grower sells the cotton to the value of £10,000, and from whom does he get his money?

Mr. PLATT. From the bank to be established under this bill.

Mr. DUNBAR. Then what does the bank get?

Mr. PLATT. Long-term credit securities of some kind or other from the other side of the ocean.

Mr. DUNBAR. The bank takes securities from the purchaser?

Mr. PLATT. Yes; directly or indirectly.

Mr. DUNBAR. And who is to regulate, who is to say that these securities are valuable—the directors of the institution?

Mr. PLATT. In the first place, the bankers who handle that sort of security are pretty wise men themselves, and in the second place, the Federal Reserve Board has to approve the securities.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLATT. Yes.

Mr. HAUGEN. Under the bill, a reserve of 5 per cent is required, and on page 5 I find that it may issue promissory notes to the extent of ten times its capital and surplus. Does the gentleman consider that conservative banking?

Mr. PLATT. Oh, yes; because these are not deposit banks. They are not to take deposits at all, excepting as incidental to their foreign trade.

Mr. HAUGEN. Any bank that issues a promissory note for ten times the capital stock would not be considered conservative.

Mr. PLATT. The Federal farm-loan banks issue bonds to the extent of twenty times their capital stock.

Mr. HAUGEN. But they take real estate security.

Mr. PLATT. That is not always as good as some other securities.

Mr. HAUGEN. Real estate security has been stricken from the bill.

Mr. PLATT. Yes; we struck out the specification "on real or personal security."

Mr. HAUGEN. Cats and dogs, or anything else.

Mr. PLATT. The fact that that is stricken out does not mean that they can not take real estate security. They require security.

Mr. HAUGEN. Ten times the amount of the capital stock and surplus is a large amount. With \$100,000 of capital the bank may then issue a promissory note for a million dollars.

Mr. PLATT. That is, of course, the extreme limit. There was no limit originally. We have said the Federal Reserve Board should fix the limit, but not to exceed this. The Federal farm-loan banks issue securities up to twenty times their capital, and some of these banks already in existence, I think, take acceptances to something like twelve times their capital.

Mr. HAUGEN. Would the gentleman accept an amendment providing specifically that no branch banks shall be permitted under this act?

Mr. PLATT. I could not accept an amendment of that kind, because there is no authorization for branch banks in there. We have provided that branches shall only be established in foreign countries, and I do not see any reason to put anything else in.

Mr. HAUGEN. But the bill provides for agencies in the United States.

Mr. PLATT. If the gentleman is going to have people in Iowa properly served by these banks, they would want an agency there.

Mr. HAUGEN. But we do not want any branch in Iowa, as they have in Canada.

Mr. PLATT. That is not a branch, and these are not banks. If the gentleman does not want his people properly served by a local agency they would have to go to New York every time they did business. The gentleman might strike that out, but that is exactly the effect of it. These financial institutions either are to have agencies or else his people will have to go to Wall Street every time they do business with them.

Mr. HAUGEN. They can appoint agents without providing it in the law. I see no necessity for this unless it means branch banks.

Mr. PLATT. It does not mean branch banks. It says agencies.

Mr. WINGO. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will permit, I would like to ask the gentleman from Iowa how they would do a thing unless specifically authorized by the act giving them the charter?

Mr. HAUGEN. But you do not have to provide in the charter for appointing an agent in any State or Territory; it is not necessary to state that.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the remainder of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to use any time?

Mr. PLATT. How much time did I use?

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty minutes.

Mr. WINGO. Let me make a suggestion to the gentleman, if the gentleman from New York will indulge me.

Mr. PLATT. I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. WINGO. If the gentleman will give me his attention just a moment, there are reasons which the chairman of the committee recognized why a great many Members have already left the House, and it is 4 o'clock, so will the gentleman permit me to suggest that the gentleman move that the committee rise? Has the gentleman another gentleman to whom he desires to yield?

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry. As I understand, the Chairman has charge of the time; that I do not have charge of the hour and a half of time?

The CHAIRMAN. It is only by courtesy that that arrangement has been made by the Chair, which the Chair will carry out.

Mr. PLATT. I will reserve the remainder of my time. I think the opposition ought to open up at least to-night.

Mr. WINGO. I think the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. KING] on the committee ought to control the opposing time. And while I am as much opposed to the Senate bill as he is, yet with the House committee amendments I am in favor of the bill, and I understand the gentleman from Illinois is opposed to it even with the amendments. I think the gentleman from Illinois would be entitled to control the opposition time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. WINGO. I was going to suggest to the gentleman from New York that—

Mr. PLATT. I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON].

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the pending bill, Senate bill 2472, is a bill to amend the banking act, approved September 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, by inserting a new section to be known as section 25 (a). This bill has had lengthy hearings in the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and has been very thoroughly worked over by both the subcommittee and the general Committee on Banking and Currency. Indeed, the bill as passed by the Senate September 9, 1919, has been so amended by the House committee that it is now virtually a redrafted bill that is presented to the House for its consideration and approval. These various changes and amendments I believe have made for a decided improvement in the bill, and for the safeguarding, in a large way, the interest and welfare of our domestic as well as our foreign and international interests, industrially, economically, and commercially.

Mr. Chairman, I fully agree with the preceding speakers that the bill before us is a very important measure and should have our most serious consideration, and I wish to say at the very outset, Mr. Chairman, that unless the committee amendments are favorably reported upon I shall be compelled to vote against the measure.

It is now generally admitted that one of the best and far-reaching pieces of legislation placed on the statute books of America in the interest of sound banking and improved commerce was the so-called Federal reserve act. [Applause.] During the awful strain of the World War it proved a real bulwark of strength and furnished sufficient elasticity to our currency and credits to enable us to finance with safety and ease our tre-

menhous war expenditures and to aid in a large way the needs of our allies across the sea, to whom we have extended a credit of approximately \$10,000,000,000. Indeed, our great Federal Reserve Bank System made it possible for us to keep the channels of commerce and industry free and open and to finance our enormous financial obligations, and there is now no question that the Federal Reserve Banking System became a determining factor in winning speedily a glorious victory in the great World War. Without this great financial bulwark a panic in our financial system would probably have been inevitable during this awful strain and upheaval, but with the system under the guidance of a sane and efficient Federal Reserve Board we believe that panics are a thing of the past. But it is evident that the Federal reserve act has to do with domestic banking business largely, if not entirely, and has practically no general provision for successful foreign banking, particularly in the line of long-time credits, which under the present condition of the world is absolutely essential to our foreign export trade.

During the past year, as a direct consequence of the Great War, the foreign exchange and the international trade have been in a very demoralized condition, and we need immediately legislation to help stabilize our international exchange and to facilitate our growing foreign trade. In the hearings we observe, from a statement by Senator OWEN, that the foreign exchange rates have been so demoralized that the American dollar has risen as it relates to the British pound sterling until it is worth about \$1.12; in France to \$1.33; and in Italy to somewhere about \$1.70. This condition is even worse in Germany, where the exchange rate August 27 was 5 cents, or a discount from mint par of about 79 per cent. It is easy to see that with such an exchange situation existing our foreign trade is being materially impaired, and we find from authentic sources that France and England are already heavy buyers in the markets of Germany because of the exchange rates which exist there—money going much farther in the markets of Germany than it does in our markets in the purchase of manufactured articles and necessities of life.

The position of our farmers, manufacturers, merchants, and labor is indeed in a very serious situation. We must facilitate production in order to keep the wheels of industry going. Our foreign trade must be maintained. Our export of surplus goods must be facilitated to the extent that our manufacturers, merchants, farmers, and cattle growers can find a ready market for their products and thus help capital, labor, farmer, and manufacturer to increase our production and make possible a ready market in foreign countries for our surplus stuff. That our foreign exchange market is in a bad condition is easily seen from the following statement under date of August 27:

	Unit value.	Exchange rate July 30.	Exchange rate Aug. 27.	Discount from mint par.
Germany.....	\$0.2382	\$0.06250	\$0.0500	79.0
Italy.....	.1930	.1168	.1043	45.9
Belgium.....	.1930	.1345	.1199	37.8
France.....	.1930	.1370	.1250	35.2
England.....	4.8965	4.3650	4.2400	12.8
Switzerland.....	.1930	.1785	.1766	8.5
Holland.....	.4020	.3775	.3712	7.6
Denmark.....	.2680	.2225	.2175	18.8
Norway.....	.2680	.2375	.2310	13.8
Sweden.....	.2680	.2475	.2440	9.0
Spain.....	.1930	.1930	.1910	1.0
Argentina.....	.9648	.9615	.9625	1
Japan.....	.4885	.5080	.5100	4.2

¹ Premium.

This, then, proves to us this very important fact, that there must be something done to stabilize the foreign exchange market of to-day and to facilitate proper extension of credits if we are to be enabled to carry out our industrial affairs in a way that shall be to the best interest of our great and growing Nation.

In spite of this situation foreign buyers continue to draw heavily upon the surplus products of America, and immense prosperity must come to this Nation ultimately as a consequence of a new wealth represented by foreign trade. The Government records show that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the American people exported \$4,129,000,000 worth more of merchandise than they imported. It is said that never before has the world been so heavily indebted to us on foreign trade. It is further stated that the foreign commerce of this country, meaning both imports and exports, for the last fiscal year was the largest ever recorded in any 12-month period, being the enormous total of \$10,320,617,889. These figures prove, without any question, that the United States has become, temporarily at least, the great supply for foreign nations, and our best economists

and financial experts agree that if we make the best use of our foreign trade opportunities as now presented the United States will exert in the coming decades a commanding influence in the world trade.

We hear on every hand statements that we should restrict our output in order that we may lower the high prices which prevail. To me it is clear that the high cost of living is a consequence of economic conditions existing throughout the entire world, as well as in our own country, and that prices are largely a result of supply and demand, and that those who counsel restriction of our output are in the final analysis real enemies of labor, capital, farmer, manufacturer, and consumer. Restricting our output, whether it be in coal, iron, or the necessary foodstuffs of life, will ultimately spell economic and commercial failure. What we need to-day is an accumulation of capital brought about by saving, curtailment of extravagance and waste, and increased production. The real situation for America, therefore, is to provide such banking instrumentalities as will make it possible to finance our factories and mines and industries; to increase our production and facilitate the selling of these products in the markets of the world. Already Germany, our great enemy during the World War, is gradually becoming our great competitor in the economic field of endeavor. She is reestablishing her factories and her industrial institutions. Her labor has increased the labor day from 8 to 12 hours in order to facilitate larger production. This is a great lesson to America. In America labor and capital must cooperate and the Government must extend every facility possible for a harmonious growth of all the institutions of our industrial and commercial life.

Unless some such instrumentality for the aid of our foreign commerce is instituted as is provided for in this bill we shall fall utterly as a great Nation to develop and hold our rightful place in the great international commerce of the world. It has been a common comment that we have been handicapped in the past in the foreign markets of the world in competition with countries like England and Germany because of their superior foreign-exchange banking corporations and foreign financial institutions established in all the principal foreign countries of the world and very largely to our disadvantage in the South American countries.

Indeed, in the last 20 years it has been common report in the editorials of our large dailies and of our commercial and banking journals that we in some way should occupy commercially the foreign markets of the world in the same strong and forceful way that the countries of England and Germany have done.

The Great War has wrought a tremendous change in the world situation. The world markets are now open to us. They are beckoning to us to enter and possess the trade and turn to our permanent commercial advantage the tremendous opportunities that now knock at our very doors. Our best students of commerce and industry believe that we should accept the worldwide opportunity offered and make possible a larger, a better, and a more prosperous American industry and life. Let us not permit the opportunity to pass. We must not hesitate. We must not permit the dominance of world commerce and world banking to again go back to England or Germany or France, which it certainly will in time, unless we grasp the opportunities and possibilities now offered to us. This bill, as is stated in line 8, page 1, is to permit corporations to be organized for the purpose of engaging principally in international or foreign banking or other international or foreign financial operations, the purpose of which is to provide a means by which foreign credits can be marketed in a safe and legitimate way with the investors of America. For decades we have been bemoaning the fact that we have not had the proper foreign-credit bank institutions. This is the time to institute them. The American people are already entering fields of speculation and credit schemes that are very doubtful, and such a legitimate and safe investment as this bill provides would be a healthy channel for investment for a large number of our people, and I am sure that if our people understood that the institutions proposed by this bill are safeguarded by regulations under the Federal Reserve Board and with the restrictions that are placed in this bill, making these investments safe and sound, there will be no difficulty in finding individual and corporate capital sufficient to make these institutions instruments of tremendous power in facilitating foreign commercial developments.

Read our commercial journals and our daily editorials of to-day, and you will find that speculation is rife in this country in very doubtful schemes and enterprises. This bill would provide at least one investment in well-regulated and well-safeguarded institutions.

If you will look through the hearings carefully you will observe that our best banking experts, together with Gov. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, express the opinion that our

Federal Government should not extend further credits to foreign countries or assume any further liability in the expansion of foreign trade. As a country we have extended credits to foreign countries to approximately \$10,000,000,000. This should be the limit in the extension of credits by our Government. The further extension of credits must now be assumed by individual and corporate initiative, and this bill is merely to provide a proper instrument through which such initiative by individuals and corporations can properly function to the advantage of the commercial and industrial life of our Nation and to the proper safety of our investing public.

As indicated in the report and hearings on this bill, two classes of corporations can be incorporated under this act. One to engage principally in foreign banking business, such as is already engaged in by eight or more international banking corporations, and the other is to engage principally in investment banking, taking long-time paper, mortgages, and bonds, and issuing against such securities their own debentures, promissory notes or bonds, under such limitations as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe, but in no event having liabilities outstanding thereon at any one time exceeding ten times its capital stock and surplus.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. May I have three minutes additional?

Mr. PLATT. I will yield the gentleman three minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for three additional minutes.

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. The bill provides that these corporations may receive deposits outside of the United States, but within the United States they shall receive only such deposits as may be incidental to their business, and when so received shall carry such a cash reserve as may be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, but in no event shall it be less than 5 per cent of such deposits. This provision is made so that these corporations which are strictly foreign corporations in their operation shall in no way compete with our domestic banking institutions and their business. The two fields are entirely separate and distinct and it is the purpose of the bill to keep the two fields without competition, which might prove ruinous to both our domestic banks and to our foreign banks instituted under this bill.

The committee has labored assiduously to provide against a possible gigantic monopoly in the foreign banking business under this act, so far as domestic competition is concerned, by making the strict provision that except with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board no corporation organized under this act "shall invest in any one corporation an amount in excess of 10 per cent of its own capital and surplus, or shall purchase, own, or hold stock or certificate of ownership in any other corporation organized under this act or under the laws of any State which is in substantial competition therewith, or which holds stock or certificate of ownership in corporations which are in substantial competition with the purchasing corporation."

The bill further provides that no organization under this act shall carry on any part of its business in the United States except such as in the judgment of the Federal Reserve Board shall be incidental to its international or foreign business. To further safeguard the interests of our industrial and commercial life from possible monopoly or combination of powerful commercial interests in the large export commodities, this bill makes a very strenuous provision that no corporation organized under this section shall engage in commerce or trade in commodities except as specifically provided for in this section, "nor shall they control or fix or attempt to fix the price of any such commodities."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. May I have two minutes more?

Mr. PLATT. I yield the gentleman two minutes.

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. It goes even so far as to prohibit by a heavy fine of not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment of not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, "for any director, officer, agent, or employee to use or to conspire to use the credit, the funds, or the power of the corporation to fix or control the price of any such commodities."

The United States is justly proud of its splendid banking system. Safety to depositors in our banks has been our most earnest endeavor, and so splendidly has this been achieved that bank failures have in the last decade been reduced to a negligible quantity. Our committee has sought to keep intact this splendid record for safety to our depositors in our domestic banks in providing that while national banks may invest in the stock of corporations under this section as provided for under existing

banking laws, "the aggregate amount of stock held in all corporations engaged in business of the kind described in this section and in section 25 of the Federal reserve act as amended, shall not exceed 10 per cent of the capital and surplus of the bank subscribing such stock."

Proper safeguards as to embezzlement and misappropriation of funds by officers, agents, and directors have also been provided for in this bill. This bill as drawn and presented for consideration has the unqualified approval of the Federal Reserve Board, and the committee has had the closest possible cooperation of the Federal Reserve Board and their counsel in framing what we believe to be a splendid beginning and foundation in foreign or international banking or in international financial operations. It is an instrumentality needed at this crucial hour in our national and international life. We must provide a proper instrument for our export and international trade and help stabilize, as far as possible, our foreign exchange in order to continue our commercial and industrial life on the highest possible plane of American efficiency.

The corporations under this bill become strictly investment institutions and the instruments of facilitating our growing and expanding commerce and industry. I repeat, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that the urgent need of the hour is to conserve capital, curtail waste and extravagance, to enlarge industrial and commercial output, and to increase the efficiency of labor, and to conserve in the highest degree possible the rights equally of the three great economic factors of our Nation's progress and prosperity, viz, capital, labor, and consumer. We must enter the open markets of foreign trade now inviting us to come in or drop behind in the race for success. Decades ago this was not necessary. We are now passing into a different stage of action in the business of world trade, and it is up to us either to meet and vigorously overcome all the difficulties that confront us or else to be surpassed by other nations in the field of foreign commerce and trade. I have confidence to believe we shall meet the issue heroically and with our characteristic American energy and success. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. NELSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. PLATT. Will the gentleman from Illinois use a little time?

Mr. WINGO. I suggest to the chairman that the committee now rise. It is late, and we have but a bare handful of Members here.

Mr. PLATT. I would like to have one speech in opposition before we rise.

Mr. WINGO. That would take 30 minutes or an hour.

Mr. PLATT. I do not know to whom the gentleman is going to yield.

Mr. KING. I think we ought to rise, and I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TOWNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (S. 2472) to amend the act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal reserve act, and had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania, for three legislative days, on account of important business.

To Mr. SMITH of Michigan, for 10 days, on account of important business.

ZION NATIONAL PARK.

Mr. SINNOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 425, insist on the House amendments, and to agree to the conference asked for.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 425 and insist on the disagreement to the amendments of the Senate and ask for a conference. The Clerk will report the bill by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 425) to establish the Zion National Park in the State of Utah.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BLANTON. I heard a rumor that the leasing bill has come back from the Senate. Surely, it has not come back?

Mr. SINNOTT. The Senate has asked for a conference on the oil-leasing bill.

Mr. BLANTON. Has the Senate passed the oil-leasing bill?

Mr. SINNOTT. Oh, no; they have disagreed to all the House amendments and ask for a conference.

Mr. BLANTON. It was the bill that originally came from the Senate?

Mr. SINNOTT. Yes.

The SPEAKER appointed the following conferees: Mr. SINNOTT, Mr. SMITH of Idaho, and Mr. MAYS.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. UPSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print in the Record a brief resolution from the wholesale grocers of Atlanta on the Kenyon-Kendrick bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to print in the Record the resolution referred to. Is there objection?

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, it was the understanding of the House not long ago that we were to keep all this extraneous matter out of the Record. Therefore I shall have to object.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that October 31 they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H. R. 9205. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and prior fiscal years, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 9697. An act to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across Pearl River, between Pearl County, Miss., and Washington Parish, La.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, November 3, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. FOCHT, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 197) regulating the height of buildings on certain streets in the District of Columbia, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 435), which said joint resolution and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HAUGEN, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 10311) to further amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, and amended by the act approved March 3, 1913, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 438), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. BEE, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 1827) for the relief of Carolyn Wheeler Kobbe, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 437), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the consideration of House Document No. 175, claim of Edward A. Purdy, postmaster at Minneapolis, Minn., for credit on account of loss by burglary, together with report of investigating inspector, and the same was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 10325) authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, for the execution of civil work, surplus property pertaining to the Military Establishment; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON: A bill (H. R. 10326) to confer further jurisdiction and power upon the Court of Claims to determine and report the interest, title, ownership, and right of possession of the Yankton Tribe of Indians of South Dakota in and to the land known as the Pipestone Reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 10327) to provide for an investigation and report upon the condition of the Chain Bridge, across the Potomac River, and the preparation of plans for a bridge to take the place thereof should it be deemed necessary; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10328) to amend an act approved May 18, 1916, entitled "An act to provide for the removal of what is known as the Aqueduct Bridge, across the Potomac River, and for the building of a bridge in the place thereof"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 10329) to provide further for the national defense; to establish a self-sustaining Federal agency for the manufacture, production, and development of the products of atmospheric nitrogen for military, experimental, and other purposes; to provide research laboratories and experimental plants for the development of fixed-nitrogen production, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 10330) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the Wade J. Morrison Post, No. 181, American Legion, of Mayville, Mich., one Chauchat automatic rifle; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SUMMERS of Washington: A bill (H. H. 10331) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919," approved July 9, 1918; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BAER: Resolution (H. Res. 372) urging the President to take charge of the bituminous coal-mining properties throughout the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UPSHAW: Resolution (H. Res. 373) providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the present coal strike; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 244) instructing the Civil Service Commission and the Postmaster General to allow soldiers, sailors, and marines advanced standing in appointment as first-class postmasters; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON: Memorial from the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, relating to the inclusion of Iron Mountain and Harney Range and Harney Peak in the Custer State Park; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PARK: Memorial from the Legislature of the State of Georgia, favoring legislation whereby the Okefenokee Swamp may be made a national park reservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, urging Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to reimburse certain landowners in the State of South Dakota for damages to land caused by overflow of Lake Andes; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, favoring legislation forbidding the trading on margins or selling or offering for sale any grain or farm products not in existence at the time of the sale, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 10332) granting an increase of pension to George L. Wells; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10333) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah Ailbaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRINSON: A bill (H. R. 10334) granting an increase of pension to James B. Waters; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUNBAR: A bill (H. R. 10335) for the relief of Leo T. Wolford; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FIELDS: A bill (H. R. 10336) granting a pension to Harriet Jordan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HICKEY: A bill (H. R. 10337) granting a pension to Martha Isabella McGinnis; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KLECZKA: A bill (H. R. 10338) granting a pension to Charles W. Brush; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LANHAM: A bill (H. R. 10339) for the relief of H. C. Mullins, his wife, and minor children; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McPHERSON: A bill (H. R. 10340) granting an increase of pension to William W. Jackson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MERRITT: A bill (H. R. 10341) to authorize the President of the United States to reappoint Seth William Scofield major of Cavalry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 10342) granting a pension to Walter G. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 10343) granting an increase of pension to James Braley, alias James Bradley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 10344) granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. Bearden; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10345) granting a pension to Belle Cannon; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of Ukrainian National Committee of the United States, Wilmington, Del., and certain citizens of Wilmington, Del., of Ukrainian birth, concerning Ukrainian independence; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BEGG: Petition of Fremont Council 591, Knights of Columbus, Fremont, Ohio, protesting against withdrawal of war activities of Knights of Columbus from military and naval camps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOWELL: Petition of sundry citizens of East Peru, Iowa, relative to the supply of sugar; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: Petition of Bronx Property Owners and Business Men's Association, urging early action on House bill 3285; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McGLENNON: Petition of Ninetieth Division Association, favoring reasonable amount of universal military training; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Newark Military Service Rifle Club, indorsing plan to establish the Caldwell rifle ranges as permanent Government training grounds; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROWAN: Petition of Foster-Milburn & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., opposing Senate bill 2904; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Philadelphia Branch, Ukrainian National Committee of the United States, concerning Ukrainian independence; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of George P. Kimmel, Washington, D. C., regarding conditions in the Patent Office; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of B. Harris, of New York, urging support of certain foreign trading zone bills, House bills 3170 and 9778; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of R. Park Love, concerning conditions in the Post Office Department; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of Ganss Fur Co. (Inc.) and Gross, Engle & Co., both of New York, opposing House bill 9778; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the joint conference on retirement, civil-service employees of the United States, Washington, D. C., concerning status of House bill 3149; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petition of Lithuanian citizens of Newburgh, N. Y., concerning Lithuanian independence; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Illinois Manufacturers' Association, opposing House bill 8572; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of Knights of Columbus of Crookston, Minn., opposing the proposed internationalization of the war-welfare societies; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: Petition of Al-ko Bottling Works, of Knoxville, Tenn., favoring the passage of the Dalling bill, to govern the exportation of sugar; to the Committee on Agriculture.

SENATE.

MONDAY, November 3, 1919.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come reverently into Thy presence and lift our hearts to Thee in the name of the millions of our fellow citizens who believe in prayer, who have seen Thy guiding hand, who have known the answer to their prayers and have sought Thy guidance and blessing upon us in our national life. We pray that Thou wilt hear and answer the prayer of Thy people, continuing Thy grace and blessing to us, leading us in the safe way of national greatness and peace and righteousness and establishing in all the earth the great principles upon which Thou hast established this Nation. We ask it for Christ's sake. Amen.

The VICE PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Thursday, October 30, 1919, when, on request of Mr. CURTIS and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a list of useless papers devoid of historic interest on the files of the Interior Department and requesting action looking to their disposition. The communication and accompanying papers will be referred to the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments, and the Chair appoints the Senator from Montana [Mr. WALSH] and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. FRANCE] the committee on the part of the Senate. The Secretary will notify the House of Representatives thereof.

PROMOTION OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce in response to a resolution of the 3d ultimo, which will be inserted in the RECORD.

The communication is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Washington, October 30, 1919.

MY DEAR SIR: Respectfully referring to Senate resolution No. 203, of October 3, 1919, hitherto acknowledged under date of October 7, permit me to advise as follows:

Attached hereto are five exhibits. Exhibit A gives the detail of the personnel of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which is that service of the Department of Commerce directly engaged in the work of promoting the foreign commerce of the United States. This document gives in detail the names, positions, salaries, and locations of the entire working force of the service.

Exhibit B is a statement showing the plans of the service for utilizing during the present fiscal year the appropriation for promoting commerce, 1919-20. This states the countries in which work is carried on under this appropriation, the commodities being specially studied, and the other features of this particular work. It should be noted that this is entirely separate and distinct from the following items:

Exhibit C states in similar detail to the above the force and work planned under the appropriation for promoting commerce in the Far East, 1919-20.

Exhibit D states in like detail the work planned for the current fiscal year under the appropriation for promoting commerce in South and Central America.

Exhibit E states the way in which the fund of \$300,000 appropriated for commercial attachés is being expended in different countries abroad.

These five documents taken together give a picture of the organization and work of this service. They cover fully the request of the Senate for "detailed statements covering the character, amount, and estimated cost to the Government of such work as is now being carried on under" the auspices of this department.

It should be noted, however, that the work thus described in detail, which is actively progressing all over the globe, is not the only strictly commercial work of the Department of Commerce. In two other services it functions directly in support of the commerce of the country. The Bureau of Standards provides that scientific basis for industry which has until recently been lacking as a necessary support for our trade. Prior to the war Germany greatly excelled in this important respect, and Great Britain is now taking steps to provide the same basic necessity for her own manufactures. The Bureau of Standards is, however, the largest and best equipped laboratory of the kind in the world, and its normal operations form a solid substructure for the development of a scientific basis for our industries.

The Bureau of Fisheries also has been actively creating new industries, such as the aquatic leather industry and the industry of dyeing, dressing, and finishing furs, in both of which respects this country is advanced over others by reason of this particular work. The Bureau of Fisheries also gives earnest and intelligent care to the promotion of food-preserving industries through its fishery products laboratory and has been instrumental in creating new industries in this connection which are on an established and profitable basis.

Both the work of the Bureau of Fisheries and that of the Bureau of Standards contribute in their respective spheres directly and efficiently to the development of our foreign commerce.

In response to the request embodied in the resolution to submit "such suggestions and recommendations" as may look "to the closer cooperation and coordination of the various agencies of the Govern-